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**ASIA & PACIFIC**

**SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE  
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# NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

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|--|---|
| I. CHINA DAILY REPORT                  | Contents unchanged  |
| II. EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT        | Contents unchanged  |
| III. SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT         | Contents unchanged  |
| IV. EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT             | Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged   |
| V. NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Middle East &amp; South Asia Review</li><li>Inter-Arab Affairs</li><li>Islamic Affairs</li><li>Palestinian Affairs</li><li>OPEC Affairs</li><li>South Asian Regional Affairs</li><li>Arab Africa<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Algeria</li><li>Chad</li><li>Egypt</li><li>Libya</li><li>Mauritania</li><li>Morocco</li><li>Sudan</li><li>Tunisia</li><li>Western Sahara</li></ul></li><li>Arabian Peninsula<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Bahrain</li><li>Kuwait</li><li>Oman</li><li>PDRY</li><li>Qatar</li><li>Saudi Arabia</li><li>United Arab Emirates</li><li>Yemen Arab Republic</li></ul></li><li>Iraq</li><li>Israel</li><li>Jordan</li><li>Lebanon</li><li>Syria</li><li>South Asia<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Afghanistan</li><li>Bangladesh</li><li>India</li><li>Iran</li><li>Maldives</li><li>Nepal &amp; Bhutan</li><li>Pakistan</li><li>Sri Lanka</li></ul></li></ul> |
| VI. LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT         | Contents unchanged  |

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VERBAL PROTEST LODGED WITH USSR ON SPYING

OW211229 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- Japan protested Thursday to the Soviet Union over alleged involvement of Soviet officials in the spying of U.S. military aircraft documents and told the country never to repeat such acts, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Kazutoshi Hasegawa, director general of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, made the verbal protest to Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo Nikolay Solovyev at the ministry.

"The Japanese Government protests that Igor Sokolov, a first secretary at the Soviet Embassy here, and Vyacheslav Aksenov, a Soviet trade representative official, have been involved in illegal actions... Japan calls on the Soviet Union to take proper measures never to repeat such acts" Hasegawa said.

Referring to Japanese Police reports, Hasegawa said the two Soviet officials made contacts with one of four Japanese, who were arrested on Tuesday for allegedly stealing documents at the Yokota U.S. Air Base in Japan or selling the documents, and bought the illegally obtained papers.

Solovyev said he will convey the Japanese protest to his government although he said Moscow cannot accept the statement Solovyev expressed protest over the Japanese Police authorities' "unjustifiable" acts toward Aksenov. He also expressed "regret" over the Japanese "anti-Soviet campaign" concerning the case.

Hasegawa said a Soviet claim about "unjustifiable police questioning" of Aksenov as well as a statement by Boris V. Krasulin, an embassy first secretary, that the case is an anti-Soviet campaign fabricated by the police "distorted the facts."

"We totally deny the contents of the claim and the statement," Hasegawa said, adding that Japan is dealing with the case on the basis of "facts" and "laws." He said the responsibility for the conduct of the two Soviet officials lies with the Soviet side.

Solovyev said Aksenov told Japanese Police that he did not know the person with whom he was claimed to have made contacts.

The case was fabricated by somebody who needed it, Solovyev was quoted as telling Hasegawa.

Date KGB, GRU Agent

OW210441 Tokyo KYODO in English 0433 GMT 21 May 87

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- One of the four Japanese suspects arrested Tuesday for allegedly selling U.S. military documents to Soviet diplomats was an agent for both the KGB and GRU, police said Friday.

Hiromi Date, 62, an adviser at the China Technical Center in Tokyo, is suspected of passing U.S. military information to A.I. Sokolov, 46, a first secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo and V.B. Aksenov, 35, an official of the Soviet Trade Representative Office in Tokyo, according to police.

Sokolov, who returned home in mid-April, has been summoned by police which said he is an agent for GRU (Soviet General Staff Intelligence Unit). Aksenov, who refused police questioning hurriedly left for Moscow Wednesday with his family, and has been identified as an agent for the KGB (Soviet State Security Committee), police said.

An arrest warrant has been issued for Aksenov.

The two rival Soviet intelligence agencies seldom share a common agent, police said.

KGB and GRU might share Date because he is a specialist in Chinese military information, police said [passage omitted]

#### MPR'S FOREIGN MINISTER TELLS OF SOVIET PULLOUT

OW220907 Tokyo KYODO in English 0854 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren said at a press meeting Friday some of the Soviet troops stationed in Mongolia since 1966 are returning to the Soviet Union because of the improving security position in the Asia and Pacific region.

There are an estimated 75,000 Soviet soldiers belonging to five divisions in Mongolia. They came in after the treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed between the two countries in 1966.

Dugersuren confirmed that one division is scheduled to leave Mongolia by June.

However, he refused to reveal the exact number of troops leaving and when the second stage is scheduled to follow. "It depends on how international security relations improve," he said.

Dugersuren is in Tokyo on a six-day official visit at the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between Japan and Mongolia.

He met Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and discussed bilateral and international matters including Japan's aid to Mongolia and the furthering of trade and cultural ties.

"At my meeting with Kuranari I conveyed to him that Mongolia is worried about Japan's decision to participate in the (U.S.) SDI research program," he said.

He also said Mongolia will host a meeting in July of Communist Parties from around the world.

"We have already received replies from 20 countries including the United States and Canada," he said.

#### TERRORIST BOMB LINKED TO AIRPORT PROTESTORS

OW220653 Tokyo KYODO in English 0658 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Omiya, Saitama Pref., May 22 KYODO -- An explosion ripped through a major construction firm building early Friday and police suspect radicals opposed to expansion of New Tokyo International Airport in Narita were responsible. Nobody was injured.

Police said the explosion, probably caused by a home-made bomb, occurred in a dressing room at Taisei Corp.'s two-story construction materials depot here, north of Tokyo, around 3:15 a.m. [211815 GMT].

The blast tore a hole in the ceiling of the ground floor some 1.5 meters in diameter, shattered the front door and destroyed lockers and windowpanes, police said.

Three dry cell batteries, some vinyl cord and hardboard debris were found at the scene of the explosion.

A guard at the facility reported to police he saw two men flee the area by car immediately after the blast.

Eight companies taking part in work to expand the airport have thus been victimized by 11 guerrilla attacks so far this year, police said.

#### THREE BANKS CUT LONG-TERM PRIME LENDING RATE

OW220939 Tokyo KYODO in English 0927 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- Three Japanese long-term credit banks agreed Friday to cut the long-term prime lending rate by 0.3 percentage points to a record low of 4.9 percent per annum, effective next Thursday, in order to fulfill Japan's international commitment to ease credit conditions and stimulate domestic demand.

Officials of the Industrial Bank of Japan, the long-term credit bank of Japan, and the Nippon Credit Bank said this year's fourth long-term prime rate cut will be formally decided next Wednesday.

The step is designed to meet declining long-term coupon rates amid soaring bond prices, the officials said. The long-term prime rate is to be set at the equivalent of a coupon rate on five-year, interest-bearing bonds of the three banks, a leading indicator of long-term interest rates, plus 0.9 points. The coupon is to be slashed 0.3 points to 4.0 percent per annum in the wake of sagging bond yields.

The five-year "wide" bank debenture issue will carry an interest rate of 4.380 percent, compared with the current 4.742 percent, while the same five-year "big" loan trust handled by trust banks will have an expected annual yield of 4.40 percent, down from the current 4.76 percent.

Housing loan rates of major commercial banks, to be reviewed twice a year in April and October, will be lowered in late June because the long-term prime rate fluctuated more than 0.5 percentage points, with floating-rate loans down to 4.9 percent from 5.5 percent and fixed-rate loans to 6.12 percent from 6.48 percent.

There was talk about cutting the long-term prime rate by 0.5 points, but trust banks strongly opposed it before summer bonus payments, financial sources said.

The long-term prime rate has been lowered three times so far this year, bringing total cuts to a full one percentage point.



MITI'S TAMURA DOUBTS EARLY LIFTING OF SANCTIONS

OW220405 Tokyo KYODO in English 0357 GMT 22 May 87

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura Friday said that the Reagan administration is unlikely to lift before the Venice summit its retaliatory sanctions against Japan for its alleged violation of an eight-month Japan-U.S. semiconductor trade agreement. The remarks came after White House Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater disclosed the "unlikeliness" of lifting the U.S. sanctions before the Venice summit of seven major industrialized nations, scheduled for June 8-10. Tamura told reporters after a cabinet meeting that President Ronald Reagan was unsuccessful in persuading the U.S. Congress to cooperate with his administration.

The MITI head quoted U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker as telling him that the U.S. is looking forward to receiving statistical data in April that would confirm Japanese chipmakers compliance to the chip pact, in which they agreed that Japanese chip makers stop dumping their products in third-country markets, and evidence that the U.S. market share of microchips in Japan has improved.

Masaji Yamamoto, deputy director-general of MITI's Machinery and Information Industries Bureau, said the U.S. share is increasing steadily and prices of Japanese-made semiconductors in third-country markets, including Hong Kong, have increased as a result of MITI's administrative guidance to cut domestic chip production since February. Yamamoto left for Washington Friday for working-level negotiations on the sanctions. [passage omitted]

SEMICONDUCTOR MARKERS PLAN TO BOOST PRODUCTION

OW220437 Tokyo KYODO in English 0427 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- Japan's three major semiconductor makers said Friday they plan to increase production of all types of microchips in fiscal 1987 by 1.3-12.2 percent despite political pressure to cut output resulting from strained trade tensions with Japan's trading partners. The move to raise output stemmed from prospects that currently sluggish demand for semiconductors will recover after this summer, industry sources said. Earlier this year, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) instructed Japanese chipmakers to reduce their output of 256-kilobit dynamic random access memory (DRAM) chips -- the mainstay of computer memory chips -- to deal with U.S. complaints that they are selling these products at less than fair value abroad.

Toshiba Corp. said its group plans to boost the total value of its semiconductor output by 12.2 percent to 460 billion yen in fiscal 1987 from 410 billion yen the previous year. Toshiba, however, will reduce its capital investment for new semiconductor production facilities by 4.4 percent to 65 billion yen from the previous year's 68 billion yen.

The Hitachi Ltd. group will raise its chip production by 1.3 percent to 390 billion yen from the previous year's 385 billion yen, Hitachi officials said. Hitachi's capital spending for chip production facilities will level off or decline in fiscal 1987 from 20 billion yen the previous year, the officials said.

Mitsubishi Electric Corp. said it will increase its semiconductor production by 2.3 percent in fiscal 1987 to 180 billion yen from the previous year's 176 billion yen, while reducing its capital investment for fiscal 1987 by 27.8 percent to 13 billion yen. These chipmakers are currently under-loaded and have enough idle production lines to meet increased demand expected later this year, industry sources said.

2-BILLION YEN RAISED FOR TAKESHITA AT PARTY

OW211359 Tokyo KYODO in English 1155 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- A two-billion yen fund-raising party for Liberal Democratic Party Secretary-General Noboru Takeshita Thursday evening spotlighted him as a possible strong contender for the party presidency in a fierce rivalry with Former Party Vice President Susumu Nikaido, both members of the largest intraparty faction. Among some 5,000 people from the business community and various other fields attending the party at a Tokyo hotel were 120 of the 141 Diet members of the Tanaka faction, apparently indicating Takeshita's solid power base within the faction nominally chaired by Nikaido. Of the faction members, about 50 including international trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura are regarded as neutrals in the Takeshita-Nikaido tug-of-war. Nikaido and his Tanaka faction followers numbering about 18 were not present.

Shintaro Abe, chairman of the LDP Executive Council, and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, both widely regarded as Takeshita's rivals for the LDP presidency and therefore the premiership, attended the party together with opposition leaders -- Tsuruo Yamaguchi of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Naohiko Okubo of Komeito and Keigo Ouchi of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP). Amid shouts of encouragement, Takeshita indicated his determination to run for the party presidency by saying, "I am poised to do my best, as a final stage of my 30 years in politics."

Takeshita also said that "a politician should heed to others" presumably suggesting that Nikaido should listen to voices of colleagues within the Tanaka faction. At the outset of the party, a congratulatory cable from Nikaido was read that said, "I extend my heartiest congratulations to the party secretary-general," drawing laughter from Takeshita supporters. Abe in his speech said "my rival (Takeshita) is on a starting line to show his determination (for the prime ministership)."

Opposition leader Yamaguchi told the gathering that "LDP leaders who had graduated from the University of Tokyo attempted to ram the fiscal 1987 budget (through the Diet), but Takeshita, a graduate of Waseda University, didn't." "He deserves the post he aims for" he added, implying that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone should step down immediately.

Noting that 200 LDP Diet members attended the party, Kenzaburo Hara, speaker of the House of Representatives, said that "the government of Takeshita will be realized soon." However, there are voices critical of Takeshita's party within the LDP, with Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, who did not attend the party, saying an LDP secretary-general should not hold his own fund-raising party." [Quotation marks as received]

Gotoda, a senior member of the Tanaka faction is a stabilizing figure in the Nakasone cabinet which was formed in November 1982 with full backing from that faction.

Nikaido plans to hold his own fund-raising party in Osaka on July 10. According to party rules, a preliminary presidential election must be held if there are four or more candidates. Moreover, each candidate must be supported by at least 50 LDP Diet members, regardless of factional affiliations, to run in the race.



FURTHER ON PRESIDENT KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT TO PRC

## 21 May Banquet

SK211517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Beijing May 21 (KCNA) -- Comrade Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, arranged a grand banquet Thursday evening at the Great Hall of the People for Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The flags of the DPRK and the PRC were hung side by side in the banquet hall.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was invited to the banquet.

Also invited were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; and other suites.

Officials of the Korean Embassy in Beijing were also invited.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and vice-premier of the State Council; Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Comrades Tian Jiyun, Qiao Shi and Li Peng, members of the Political Bureau, and members of the Secretariat, of the CPC Central Committee, and vice-premiers of the State Council, Comrades Yang Dezhi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Yao Yilin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Comrade Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Tianjin municipal party committee, and president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and state councillor; Comrade Song Renqiong, vice-chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC; Comrades Wang Ping and Wu Xiuquan, members of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC; Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Comrade Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC and state councillor; Comrade Yang Chengwu, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; leading officials of the departments of the CPC Central Committee and ministries and commissions of the State Council; members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; leading officers of the general departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; former leading officers of the Chinese People's Volunteers; leading officials of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Comrade Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

When Comrade Kim Il-song entered the banquet hall amidst the strains of the welcome music, conducted by Comrades Zhao Ziyang and Li Xiannian, the attendants warmly welcomed him with thunderous applause.

The national anthems of the DPRK and PRC were played.

Comrade Li Xiannian made a speech at the banquet.

Then Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech.

The banquet proceeded all along in a cordial and amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

#### Li Xiannian's Banquet Speech

SK211620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Beijing May 21 (KCNA) -- Comrade Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, gave a banquet on May 21 in honor of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In his speech at the banquet, Comrade Li Xiannian said:

We are very glad that Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, took the trouble of paying an official goodwill visit to our country. I visited Korea in autumn last year and was accorded a very cordial and kind hospitality by Comrade Kim Il-song and the Korean party, government and people. We are meeting again in Beijing half a year after that. Such mutual visits between the leaders of the two countries vividly show how deep the friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea is and how close their relations are.

At this banquet overflowing with fraternal friendship, I, on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of China, the Chinese government and people, and in the name of our Acting General Secretary Comrade Zhao Ziyang and myself, most fervently and warmly welcome respected Comrade President Kim Il-song on visit to our country.

China and Korea are close neighbours which are in the lips-and-teeth relations. The two parties and two peoples of China and Korea has struck up deep and strong revolutionary friendship, always caring for each other and supporting and assisting each other in the past struggle to defend the national independence against imperialist aggression and in the present cause of building socialism and peacefully reunifying the countries. As practice shows, no force on earth can break this great friendship and solidarity based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as it has strong vitality.

The fraternal Korean people over a long period have recorded shining exploits in their revolutionary struggle and peaceful construction by their iron will and hard work under the leadership of the Worker's Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Great changes have taken place in Korea which had been poor and backward in the past and a new socialist Korea with a modernized industry and developed agriculture is imposingly standing in the east of the world.

Today the Korean people, wholeheartedly responding to the call of Comrade President Kim Il-song, are vigorously striving with a high degree of revolutionary zeal to attain the vast targets of the Third Seven-Year Plan and accelerate socialist construction.

We sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people new and more shining success in various fields.

The Workers' Party and Government of Korea have made sustained efforts to achieve the relaxation and stability of the situation on the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and advanced many important propositions and proposals.

In particular, the proposal advanced by Comrade President Kim Il-song to achieve the peaceful reunification of the North and the South of Korea in the form of confederation is very proper and reasonable and indicated a correct direction and realistic way to settle the Korean question. At the end of December last year Comrade President Kim Il-song advanced a new proposal on holding North-South high-level political and military talks and thereby once again showed the sincere desire of the party and government of Korea to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country. We resolutely support these reasonable proposals put forward by Korean comrades. If the U.S. side and the South Korean authorities truly desire the relaxation of the situation on the Korean peninsula, they should sincerely approach the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and take practical steps to remove the artificial obstacles so that the North-South dialogue may be resumed at an early date and tripartite talks be realised as soon as possible. We firmly believe that through the indomitable struggle of the entire Korean people an end will be put to the history of the division of the beautiful 3,000 ri land, the country be reunified and the desire of the 60 million people of the Korean peninsula to live together be certainly realised.

The Chinese people in one mind and one will are vigorously endeavouring to build socialism with Chinese peculiarities.

As shown by practice following the third plenary meeting of the Eleventh Central Committee of the CPC, it conforms with the specific conditions of China and enjoys broad support from the people that we hold fast to the four cardinal principles and pursue the policy of carrying out reform, opening the country and activating economy. We have already made an important stride forward on the road of building a highly democratic, highly civilized and modernized socialist country. The whole country is stabilized and united, economy is making a sustained and stable development and people's living has improved noticeably.

At the end of last year and at the beginning of this year our party Central Committee waged a resolute struggle against the trend of opposing the four cardinal principles and inciting bourgeois liberalization. Because, without this struggle, more people might go astray, the hard-won phase of stability and unity be destroyed and our normal construction for reform and modernization be hampered. This struggle is a protracted one and will be carried through the whole course of reform and opening the country.

We are convinced that under the leadership of our party Central Committee we will continue to implement and execute the line, programme and policy of the third plenary meeting of the Eleventh Central Committee of the party and constantly study new circumstances and solve new problems by displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and thereby overcome all hardships and certainly attain the grand goal of developing China.



Comrade President Kim Il-song, you and the Workers' Party, government and people of Korea have rendered precious support and assistance in the past period to the cause of socialist revolution and construction in our country.

Let me avail myself of this opportunity to express sincere thanks.

The current important visit of Comrade President Kim Il-song to our country has again brought the deep and strong sentiments of friendship of the Korean people to our people and will greatly contribute to the consolidation of fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea. We will make joint efforts to develop the great Sino-Korean friendship to a new higher stage.

We wish that the visit of Comrade President Kim Il-song will be satisfactory and the distinguished Korean guests enjoy pleasant days during their stay in China.

#### Kim Il-song's Banquet Speech

SK220138 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Respected Comrades Zhao Ziyang and Li Xiannian, leading party and government cadres of China, comrades, and friends:

Today we are very pleased to be visiting China, the closest fraternal country, again and sharing this occasion with you, our longtime revolutionary comrades-in-arms. Receiving warm hospitality from the Chinese people after we crossed over the Amnok River and entered Dandong yesterday, and being grandly welcomed in Beijing today, we deeply feel that the sentiments of fraternal friendship between the two peoples of Korea and China are always warm and sincere. I express deep thanks to you for ardently welcoming us and according kind hospitality to us. Availing myself of this opportunity, I convey warm fraternal greetings from our party, government, and the Korean people to the CPC, the PRC Government, and the Chinese people.

The Korean and Chinese peoples are intimate comrades-in-arms and genuine class brothers and trustworthy allies. They have linked their destiny together, and shared life and death, weal and woe, on the path of arduous struggle during a long historical period under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Korea-China friendship sealed with blood has withstood all sorts of trials in history and has become unbreakable thanks to intimate comradeship between the leaders of the two countries and their revolutionary fidelity to each other.

The peoples of our two countries have a common duty to fight in close cooperation in order to accelerate the victory of the cause of socialism and communism by defending the precious revolutionary achievements, the result of their hard-fought battles, and giving full scope to the advantages and vitality of socialism, and to prevent war, and preserve peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The fraternal Chinese people won the people's revolution through their long-drawn-out, arduous yet glorious struggle, and then built a socialist New China on the vast Chinese continent. Particularly since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee they have achieved a great success in stabilizing and uniting the whole country and in building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

In China the political aspect of stability and unity is now being consolidated, the Seventh Five-Year Plan is being successfully carried out, and the people's standards of living are improving in step with economic development. This shows that the line and policy of the Chinese Communist party on maintaining the four cardinal principles and on carrying out the four-point modernization programme are correct in that they proceed from the specific situation in China.

We are convinced that under the seasoned guidance of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party the Chinese people will creditably implement the decisions of the 12th party congress and greet the forthcoming 13th party congress with great political enthusiasm and work results, and will turn their country into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist power by pressing ahead with both socialist spiritual civilization and material civilization. China is a solid rear of Korea. Therefore, successful progress in China's socialist modernization is a matter of pleasure and great inspiration to us the Korean people.

Under the leadership of our party and under the unfurled banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- the Korean people are now working hard to win the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic. This year our people have set about the Third Seven-Year Plan, a new magnificent goal of building socialism. When this plan is carried out, a decisive advance will be made in the struggle of our people for the complete victory of socialism.

The successes made by the two peoples of Korea and China in socialist construction are a contribution to the common cause of the progressive people in Asia and other parts of the world for peace and socialism. Both the Korean and the Chinese people are fighting to reunify their countries.

In recent years the Chinese party and government have been achieving good results in their efforts to deal reasonably with the problem of restoring the sovereignty of Hong Kong and Macao and reunify the country in a peaceful way. We fully support the just struggle of the Chinese people to achieve the complete reunification of the whole of China by recovering Taiwan, without tolerating any scheme of creating "two Chinas". Ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula and reunifying Korea independently and peacefully are the vital demand of our nation. These are also an important question which is directly connected with the question of ensuring peace and security in Asia, the Pacific region and the rest of the world.

With a view to easing tension in Korea and solving the question of national reunification in a peaceful way, we have already made the proposal for tripartite talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and South Korea and a number of reasonable proposals for a wide-range of dialogues between the North and the South. And recently we have advanced a new proposal for high-level political and military talks between the North and the South. Furthermore, we maintain that the Korean peninsula must be converted into a nuclear-free, peace zone. But the United States and the South Korean authorities have not made a positive response to our peace-loving proposals and initiatives. They only pay lip service to dialogues and relaxation of tension, but in fact they avoid dialogues with us and continue to pursue the policy of confrontation and war.

Still persisting in its policy of "two Koreas", the U.S. is trying to finalize the division of our country and keep South Korea for ever as its colony and advance nuclear base.

Following this policy, the South Korean authorities are blocking the road of independence and democracy for South Korean society, cruelly putting down the just patriotic struggle of the youths, students and other people in South Korea against the U.S. and for independence, against fascism and for democracy and national reunification. They are attempting in every possible way to maintain their military fascist rule.

If the U.S. and the South Korean authorities really want to ensure durable peace on the Korean peninsula and settle the Korean question fairly, they must come to a dialogue with us and take practical steps to ease tension and remove the source of a nuclear war.

Although there are still great obstacles to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, we are sure to achieve the historic cause of national reunification by cementing the national unity of the people in North and South of Korea and fighting with the united efforts of the whole nation, under the support and encouragement of our international friends.

In the past when we were undergoing stern trials, the fraternal Chinese people rendered valuable internationalist support to our people. Still now they are giving active support to our just cause for the complete victory of socialism and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people remember this and are always grateful for this.

Preventing war and defending peace is a serious problem now facing mankind.

In order to remove the danger of war and safeguard peace, the socialist and non-aligned countries and all the other peace forces of the world must unite closely and develop a strong anti-war peace movement. If they strengthen their joint action under the banner of solidarity, they will be able to remove the danger of a new world war and preserve and consolidate peace.

Consistently adhering to their foreign policy based on the idea of independence, friendship and peace and firmly uniting with the peace-loving people all over the world, our party and the government of our republic will continue to fight resolutely to halt and frustrate the imperialist moves for aggression and war and defend peace on the Korean peninsula, in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Chinese party and government are contributing to the cause of universal peace by implementing their foreign policy of independence, sovereignty and peace.

We are glad that our two parties, two countries, and two peoples always support and closely cooperate with each other in their struggle to preserve peace, and improve the complex present international relations.

The Korean people will, in the future too, advance shoulder to shoulder forever with the Chinese people in their sacred cause of preserving world peace and security and of accelerating the shaping of a brilliant socialist and communist future just as they and the fraternal Chinese people fought in cooperation with each other and triumphed together in the past.



Our present visit to China will serve as an important occasion to strengthen and develop further the traditional friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and China in keeping with the present developments.

At this significant place where I meet my longtime comrades-in-arms and comrades again and which is filled with sentiments of war friendship, I propose a toast to the eternal and immortal fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples; to the strengthening and development of the CPC and the flourishing and prosperity of the PRC; to peace in Asia and the world; to the long life and good health of respected Comrade Zhao Ziyang; to the long life and good health of respected Comrade Li Xiannian; to the good health of the many Chinese party and government cadres; and to the good health of the many comrades and friends here.

Meets Deng Xiaoping 22 May

SK220401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Beijing May 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the morning of May 22 met Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, and chairman of the Central Military Commission, of the Communist Party of China, at the Diaoyutai guest house.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, and Comrade Yao Yilin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a friendly talk with Comrade Deng Xiaoping in a cordial and amicable atmosphere.

Meets Deng Yingchao 22 May

SK221004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Beijing May 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met this afternoon Comrade Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, who paid a visit to him at the guesthouse.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; and Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the C.C., the WPK.

Also on hand were Comrade Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Comrade Liu Shuqing, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with Comrade Deng Yingchao in an amicable and warm atmosphere.

O KUK-YOL MEETS SOVIET DEFENSE DELEGATION

SK220605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0550 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- O Kuk-yol, chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, on May 21 met the delegation of the civil defence of the Soviet Union headed by General Vladimir Govorov, vice-minister of defence and commander of the civil defence of the USSR, and had a conversation with it in a friendly atmosphere.

Present there were KPA Lieutenant General Chang Pong-chin and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov.

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES NAKASONE PLAN ON KOREAN ISSUE

SK210850 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 17 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 18 May commentary: "A Shock Brigade for the Line of Division and War"]

[Text] According to a foreign news report, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone plans to bring up the Korean issue on the agenda of the summit of seven Western industrial countries slated for early June in Venice, Italy.

We cannot but pay attention to such a move by Japan. During the summit of the seven Western industrial countries last year in Tokyo, Nakasone brought up the Korean issue for discussion and perpetrated the two-Koreas plot while raving about the simultaneous entry into the United Nations.

Nakasone's plan to take the Korean question this year again to the Western summit, reveals the wrong stance of the Japanese reactionary ruling circles to swim against peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification as the advocate of the line of division toward Korea, and it is an obstructive act of interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

Nakasone's plan also shows that the main cause of Korea's division is the result of a conspiracy with the U.S. imperialists and with U.S. President Reagan in particular. The United States and Japan are attempting to organize imperialistic mass interference in the Korean issue by bringing up this issue at the talks in which Western leaders sit face to face. Thus, the United States will serve as the behind-the-scenes manipulator while Japan plays the role of a shock brigade in the front.

Nakasone said that his plan to bring up the Korean issue before the summit of the seven western industrial countries as an agenda item is to enlist the common support of Western countries for relaxing tension on the Korean peninsula and for successfully holding the 1988 Olympics. This remark has a very wicked and treacherous intention. In other words, through this conference, he is attempting to push ahead with the two-Koreas policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries toward Korea.

The U.S. authorities and congressional circles loudly propagate that the cross-recognition of North and South Korea will be the most effective remedy for relaxing tension on the Korean peninsula and for the Olympics security. The Japanese authorities, putting forward a similar pretext, are busily going around to push ahead with the cross-recognition commotion by announcing the three principles toward Korea.

Needless to say, Nakasone and Reagan will frantically perpetrate the two-Koreas plot at the Venice conference of the Western leaders by loudly raving about cross-recognition and the simultaneous entry into the United Nations. The United States and Japan are attempting to make the Western countries give common support for the South Korean puppet clique on the pretext of easing tension and the Olympics security to consolidate the clique's power security and the foundation for cross-recognition. Thus, Nakasone will play an important role as a (?prime mover).

This clearly shows the unfriendly splittist nature of the Japanese reactionaries. What Nakasone aims on the occasion of the Venice conference is to help the U.S. imperialists legalize their arms buildup maneuvers in South Korea.

In the so-called military committee and security consultative meetings recently held in Washington, the United States discussed issues of drastically increasing forces of the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force in and around South Korea on the pretext of the Olympics, strengthening the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, and offering a great deal of military assistance to the South Korean puppets.

Nakasone, a spokesman of the Japanese reactionary forces who are seeking their own interests by taking advantage of the U.S. imperialist arms buildup and war preparations in South Korea, is attempting to support this arms buildup while raving in Venice about the security of the Olympics. On the pretext of common support for the Olympics, he is also maneuvering to pave the way for mass military actions against the Korean people.

Viewing his usual behavior, it is also anticipated that Nakasone will spoil the air in Venice by staging slanderous anti-republic and anticommunist commotions while talking as if the threat of a southward invasion actually exists in Korea. Nakasone is attempting to attend the summit of seven Western industrial countries in Venice with a very impure intention against our people. Thus, he is maneuvering to turn this conference, which in the past chiefly discussed economic issues, into a conference with an underlying political nature and into a venue of conspiracy to block the just resolution of the Korean issue by interfering in this issue.

Nakasone should ponder the negative consequences that will result from this action.

#### BRIEFS

NEW TOGOLESE ENVOY -- Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA) -- Yao Bloua Agbo, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Togo to Korea, flew in Pyongyang Monday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 12 May 87 SK]

DELEGATION ARRIVE, DEPART -- Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Korean international tourist bureau headed by Han Pyong-un left here Tuesday for Cuba. A delegation of the Mongolian Ministry of Justice headed by its Deputy Minister P. Damgin and a delegation of the Consular Bureau of the Mongolian Foreign Ministry headed by its Director B. Bud, a delegation of young traders and industrialists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and Yi Hyong-sik, chairman of the Ibaraki Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists of Chongnyon, and his party to visit the socialist homeland arrived here. The delegation of the General Bureau of Archives under the USSR Council of Ministers and the director of the Centre of Institutes of Asia and Oceania of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and her companion left here for home, and the delegation of Chongnyon branch functionaries left here. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 13 May 87 SK]



PROSECUTION ARRESTS 3 MORE IN TORTURE CASE

SK212339 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 May 87 p 3

[Text] The prosecution yesterday arrested three more police officers for their involvement in the torture death of a college student last January.

The arrests came after two officers, who were arrested for the death of Pak Chong-chol, a junior at Seoul National University, on Jan. 14 confessed that three more policemen joined them in fatally torturing the student, the prosecution announced.

The three are Lt. Hwang Chong-ung, 41, of the Kyongsang Police Station in Taegu; Sgt. Pan Kum-kon, 44, of Kwanak Police Station in Seoul and Sgt. Yi Chong-ho, 29, of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau.

According to the announcement, they were arrested with court warrants and taken to Uijongbu Prison.

The prosecution said the roles the three officers played in the fatal torture came to light in a confession the two imprisoned officers, Lt. Cho Han-kyong, 41, and Sgt. Kang Chin-kyu, 29, made before prosecutors early this month.

The two told the prosecutors who visited the prison from Seoul that they have changed their minds and confessed that three more policemen were involved in the incident.

The five were assigned to the Anti-Communism Division No. 2 of the National Police Headquarters when they committed the crime.

The five agreed after the SNU student activist died from the torture that Lt. Cho, who was the highest ranking officer among the five, and Sgt. Kang, who was the youngest among them, would pretend to be the only persons responsible for the crime, according to the prosecution. The two, however, must have changed their minds after realizing that they may face heavy sentences in the forthcoming trial, a prosecution source said.

Earlier, police announced that Pak died of suffocation when Lt. Cho and Sgt. Kang pressed his neck against a waterfilled bathtub during interrogation on Jan. 14.

The prosecution, however, has found out that Lt. Hwang held the student's left arm while Sgt. Pan held his right arm. Sgt. Yi pushed the student toward the bathtub while Sgt. Kang, who was in the tub, pulled the student's head into the water.

Lt. Kang was in charge of the whole operation, according to the prosecution.

The additional arrests came after a Catholic group insisted the earlier announcement on the incident was fabricated.

Reports said that the father of Lt. Cho told "the truth" to the Korea Catholic Church's Peace and Justice Commission.

He reportedly said that his son is "innocent," because he was not directly involved in the death of the student.

The father of the murdered student has also recently asked the Korean Bar Association to help him unearth the truth behind the death.

#### SUBPOENAS SENT TO TWO MORE RDP MEMBERS

SK220009 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 87 p 1

[Text] The Seoul District Prosecution yesterday sent summonses to two staff members of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] seeking to have them appear for questioning at 9 a.m. today in connection with the controversial unification policy in the party platform.

The two are Yi Tae-ho, associate of Kim Tae-chung; and An Kyong-yul, aide to vice president Choe Hyong-u of RDP.

In connection with the controversial party plank, four RDP members have been summoned. Yi Hyop and Kim Kyong-tu refused to report to the prosecution authorities for the questioning Wednesday and yesterday, citing a decision of the party not to cooperate.

Prosecution authorities said they are planning a second summonses packaged for the four RDP members early next week.

If the second summonses are ignored too, the prosecution authorities are planning to forcibly bring them into answer questions by obtaining court writs.

The prosecution authorities said the questioning will focus on how the controversial contents could have made their way into the unification plank in the party platform.

The plank, which the prosecution holds suspect, states that national unification is the primary task of the nation transcending ideologies. The position is a direct challenge to the very foundation of democracy since it can be taken to mean that even communism is acceptable if it is for the purposes of unification, the prosecution authorities said.

#### RDP REJECTS NO TAE-U REQUEST TO CHANGE PLATFORM

SK212351 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 May 87 p 1

[By staff reporter Yi Song-yol]

[Text] Koje, Kyongsangnam-do -- The opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] yesterday rejected the proposal by ruling Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u for interparty negotiations on the presidential election law.

"The proposal deserves no consideration," said a statement issued by RDP spokesman Rep. Kim Tae-yong here. Kim issued the statement while accompanying party president Kim Yong-sam on his three-day home visit.

Referring to No's reaffirmation to resume constitutional debate after the 1988 Seoul Olympics, the statement asserted that it would not help resolve the current political stalemate.

The statement reaffirmed the RDP's position that it will not accept the DJP's demand for a revision of part of its platform.

The ruling party has called for the revision, maintaining that the RDP could be misunderstood as accepting unification even through a Communist takeover.

"Our unchangeable stance is that no clause of the platform will be rewritten," it said.

In another statement, spokesman Kim charged that the DJP has been making slanderous remarks against the RDP through its chapter reorganization rallies.

Meantime, RDP president Kim is scheduled to hold a news conference here this morning to express his views on the current political situation. He arrived here from Seoul earlier in the day.

At the news conference, Kim will repeat his party's call for the resumption of constitutional debate, said party members accompanying Kim on his trip.

He is expected to propose talks between leaders of the rival camps to resolve the political deadlock.

Opposition parties have demanded the withdrawal of the April 13 government decision to suspend debate on constitutional reform until after the Seoul Olympic Games.

The RDP leader will also repeat his demand that criticism of his party's unification policy be stopped, and will call for the release of Kim Tae-chung from house arrest, the party members said.

#### KIM TAE-CHUNG RUMOR ON U.S. DEPARTURE DENIED

SK220001 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 87 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket column"]

[Text] An aide to opposition leader Kim Tae-chung yesterday denied flatly a rumor that Kim will leave for the United States. "There is no such plan, nor will there be one in the future."

Making a "special comment" on the rumor to reporters, Kwon No-gap, chief secretary to Kim Noted, "The first reason the rumor is false is that he wants to share any happiness or sufferings with the people at this juncture and the second one is that if he departs for Washington there is a possibility that he could not return home."

Speculation on Kim's trip to the United States has been fueled by visits on him by Alexander Arvizu, second secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, on May 15 and Tuesday.

Kim has been confined to his house in Tonggyo-dong, western Seoul, since April 8 when he attempted to attend a press meeting at the Council for the Oromotion of Democracy to announce a breakup of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party.



Meanwhile, Minkwonhoe, the group of Kim's supporters, buzzed with the declaration by Rep. Yi Chung-chae of his intention to resign as the head of the group yesterday.

Yi, vice president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, made the announcement during a regular meeting of the group at the faction's office in Mapo yesterday.

However, Yi was persuaded to withdraw his announcement after remonstrations by all the members of the group, including RDP vice presidents Yang Sun-chik, No Sung-hwan and Yi Yong-hui.

It was learned that Yi made the announcement after he was involved in an argument with Pak Yong-nok, a senior dissident and a member of the group, over the appointment of bureau chiefs of the RDP central secretariat on Wednesday.

#### DISSIDENT KIM YONG-SAM REAFFIRMS ELECTION BOYCOTT

OW220211 Tokyo KYODO in English 0205 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Seoul, May 22 KYODO -- Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam reaffirmed Friday that his party will boycott a presidential election expected later this year under an electoral college system.

The head of the newly formed Reunification Democratic Party, speaking at his hometown on Koje Island in southern Korea, said his party will never put up a candidate in the election.

Kim said South Korea must elect a new president after revising the Constitution and a new government should sponsor the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Kim said he is ready to have talks with President Chon Tu-hwan to discuss all problems.

Chon announced a freeze on constitutional debates in April, declaring he will keep the current electoral college system to pick his successor. Chon's seven-year term of office is due to expire in March 1988.

#### NO TAE-U SENDS LETTER ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

SK210020 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 May 87 p 3

[Text] No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday that his party would resume debates on the revision of the Constitution after the Seoul Olympics next year.

In a letter to various national leaders, the DJP chairman said, "I promise that the DJP will revive the debates on a constitutional revision at an early date after the transfer of government and the Seoul Olympics.

"In particular, I firmly believe that a revision based on inter-party agreement for the parliamentary cabinet system will be possible as there will be many changes in the opposition camp's views after the two great national tasks are accomplished successfully."

The DJP's number-two man told opinion leaders that the DJP "is determined to take necessary, positive measures for the genuine democratic progress of the nation."

"We will carry out a series of tasks for democratic progress through the early implementation of a local autonomy system, invigoration of the press, release of persons (arrested for political reasons), and so on," he said.

#### EDITORIAL CRITICIZES U.S. CALL FOR DEMOCRACY

SK210410 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 20 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Our Concern About U.S. Interest in Korean Affairs"]

[Text] It is unnerving to see how U.S. intervention in the domestic affairs of our country affects some Korean people who become happy now or who now become sad according to the changing tones in the U.S. voice. We do not find the influence the United States exercises on Korea to be normal relations between friendly nations.

Of course, it is no news that the interest of the U.S. Department of State, U.S. Congress, and the U.S. press in the Korean affairs have grown sharply in recent months. Their interest in Korean affairs has grown in proportion to the growing importance of the Korean economy and the role Korea plays in the security of the Far East. According to their remarks, Korea has now become the 7th largest export partner of the United States, with the annual trade volume approaching \$20 billion, and therefore a country worth defending. Herein lies the inevitable reason why the United States must keep its 40,000 troops deployed in Korea.

Contrary to this, the scope of U.S. support for our country is now shrinking. The Foreign Military Sales [FMS] of \$200 million or so which U.S. Congress Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs annually uses as a last resort in pressuring Korea has now been completely terminated. Korea is now getting out of the category of countries that depend on U.S. assistance.

Nevertheless, we do not mean to say that we are not grateful for the sacrifices the United States made during the Korean war, or that we have forgotten the fact that the total military aid from the United States to our country since 1953 amounts to, \$2 billion. We also know very well that the U.S. commitment to the defense of Korea and its will to keep U.S. troops stationed in Korea is as firm as ever.

Still, we have something to say. Are the tragedy of division we are suffering and the state of confrontation with North Korea becoming more than the military forces in the North and South can cope with, and if this is true who is responsible for this? Another question we can raise is: Our confrontation with the communists -- is this only for our survival? All these questions boil down to one clear fact -- the national interests of our country are on the same horizon with those of the United States.

However, it is impossible to expect the national interests of the two countries to be identical. Excessive pursuit of one party's interests will undermine those of the other party. We can guess, though vaguely, what Solarz, chairman of the U.S. House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, meant when he urged his country to play the role of a lever in dealing with political developments in Korea. It is also our concern that his remarks as such could be interpreted as an expression of U.S. interference in the domestic affairs of our country.

In an article contributed to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Congressman Solarz said that the U.S. Administration can instruct the U.S. military officers stationed in Korea to exercise their influence over affairs in Korea. The idea of making U.S. military officers exercise their influence on the political affairs of Korea appears to be more of a strong-arm attitude than a bill for economic retaliation against Korea that U.S. Congressman Thomas Foglietta (Democrat, Pennsylvania) has submitted to the U.S. House of Representatives.

They should know that we also want democratization. In fact, there is no one who does not want democratization. It is not because we do not want democratization or that we consider political developments to be undesirable that we feel a little repugnant at the U.S. nudging us toward democratization.

We just find their stand and attitude shown in expressing their opinion not very much to our tastes. What is it but an act of interfering in the domestic affairs of our country to ask us to do this and that about a certain criminal who has clearly violated domestic laws?

Of course, we have many things to reflect on ourselves. It is true that we have not been able to extricate ourselves from the state of political backwater, as we lack political skill and ability to deliver the cause of democratization. Nevertheless, it is equally rash and toadyist an attitude if some people try to enlist cooperation from outside. We do find some people's call for intervention by outside forces to meddle in the domestic affairs of our country on the grounds that democratization is not just confined to a certain country's sovereign rights to be unpalatable. We would like to stress that at such a delicate moment as today, people should maintain their dignity and pride while strongly calling for democratization.

#### EDITORIAL QUESTIONS WISDOM OF CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK191138 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 19 May 87 p 2

[Editorial: "What Does the Cabinet Reshuffle Mean?"]

[Text] More often than not a cabinet reshuffle is effected to signal a shift in policy or to win popularity. This is why the cabinet reshuffle is often effected when a new administration takes office or when the administration has managed to settle a significant national issue. And sometimes a cabinet reshuffle is effected to call some government officials to account, thereby making the population feel refreshed.

A reshuffle of the cabinet is up to the person who appoints others to government portfolios. However, there must be a persuasive explanation as to why the cabinet is reshuffled.

We believe that we need a cabinet reshuffle more than at any other time in order to placate the restless public sentiment and bring an end to the Pomyang [Pan Olean] Shipping Company scandal for good -- to make the population feel refreshed.

The cabinet reshuffle effected on 18 May was a mere act of replacing two cabinet ministers with two other people. The minister of agriculture, fisheries, and forestry and the minister of state for political affairs were replaced by new men, and the administrator of the Maritime and Port Administration was sacked and a new man was named to head the office -- that was all. The mayor of Pusan was also sacked and a new man was appointed to that position.



In fact, people are not interested in such matters as who has become a new minister and who have been promoted to ministerial posts. Their only concern is: Why have they been stripped of their posts and what kind of policy will the new officials enact in the future? In other words, the people want to see the administration set an example of taking responsibility for wrongdoings and demonstrate a will to reform through a cabinet reshuffle.

In this context, we hardly know why the two ministers have been replaced. It may be a ridiculous thing to try to find meaning in the change of two cabinet ministers. Why have the minister of agriculture, fisheries, and forestry who, up until a few days ago, has been busy reducing the debt the peasants owe to the government, and the minister of state for political affairs -- what kind of political affairs has he handled that would call him to account in today's political situation -- been dismissed?

The appointment of a new administrator to head the Korea Maritime and Port Administration, the office that is responsible for the Pomyang Shipping Company scandal, may probably be the only thing that can be called significant. However, whether or not the sacking of an administrator is enough to tell the people that the government has taken responsibility for the shipping company scandal, which has forced the people to shoulder more than 1 trillion won to pay the debt owed by the shipping company, has not been explained.

The Pomyang Shipping Company scandal was an error made by those officials involved in merging bankrupt companies with sound business firms, rather than a mere suicide by the president of the shipping company or foreign exchange stashed abroad; and now, who is going to take responsibility for this? Of course, we do not mean to say that everything about a cabinet reshuffle should be revealed. We know that sometimes it is necessary to keep the reason for the shake-up of cabinet members a secret in order to protect the dignity and honor of those involved.

Nevertheless, we hold that it is necessary for the government to explain in order to persuade the people on the basis of its claim that it will take responsibility for any wrongdoing and will open its management to public view.

Explaining the background of the small-scale cabinet reshuffle, the spokesman for the presidential office said that the cabinet reshuffle has been effected to maintain the continuity of the administration and its consistency in order to conduct a peaceful change of government and the Seoul Olympics in the midst of stability. He then said that through the cabinet reshuffle, the president has demonstrated his confidence in the cabinet ministers currently in office.

In view of this, it is apparent that President Chon Tu-hwan meant to say through yesterday's shake-up of the cabinet that he will keep the present lineup in place until the end of his term of office.

This notwithstanding, we think it is necessary for the government to ponder over whether it is wise to move toward the year 1988 without changing the Constitution, without changing men in government offices, and without changing the mood that prevails in the society. We say this because we believe a proper combination of stability and change will help shape the course of political development.

DUGERSUREN ARTICLE STRESSES ASIAN SECURITY NEEDS

OW210331 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1337 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] The Soviet Union and other socialist countries laid the foundation for the process of creating a comprehensive system, providing general security and eliminating the threat facing mankind. The countries of the Asian-Pacific region, where the majority of the world's people live, are called upon to play the decisive role in the cause of defending and consolidating peace by their active participation. This was emphasized by M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, in his article published by NAMYN AM'DRAL, the MPRP Central Committee's magazine.

The role of our region in world development is growing, thanks to the abundant experience and traditions of its people in the struggle for peace, freedom, social progress, and socialism, and its tremendous human and material resources. The decisive factor is, primarily, the growth of the economic potential and political influence of the socialist countries. By the beginning of the 21st century, the Soviet Union will double its economic power, and reach a qualitatively new level of scientific and technical development. This is the most important material prerequisite for achieving a positive change in international relations in Asia and the whole world. The progressive economic and social development of other Asian socialist states, including the PRC, serves as an additional factor.

The process of transformation of the Asian-Pacific region as a whole into a great world economic center is intensifying, notes the article.

M. Dugersuren emphasizes: The present situation in the region persistently demands joint efforts for guaranteeing peace, development, and security of all countries on the basis of correct use of objective conditions. Imperialist and militarist groupings are toughening their attempts to convert the most important strategic zones of the region into bridgeheads for military and strategic confrontation with socialism, forces of freedom, and social progress. The U.S. Administration carries out a policy of neoglobalism in different parts of Asia, and fans hotbeds of crisis and armed conflict. Most of these hotbeds of acute crisis and dangerous conflict are in Asia. The first step in the creation of a system of security in and around Asia would be the peaceable solution of conflicts in the region, and spreading the detente process to all continents. It is exactly this problem which the Soviet Union took into consideration in July 1986, when it put forward a package of proposals, opening a new stage in the cause of strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation in the region.

The agreement to return home a considerable number of the Soviet troops temporarily stationed in our country's territory at the request of the MPR Government, is an important move, supporting and promoting the ideas of confidence, mutual understanding, and goodneighborliness around us and in Asia as a whole, M. Dugersuren writes.

Quoting facts showing that positive changes in Asia are inseparably linked with the efforts of socialist countries, the MPR minister of foreign affairs noted: The normalization by the PRC of its relations with other socialist countries, in particular with the Soviet Union, naturally has a positive influence on the political situation in Asia. Our Government highly assesses the changes in this process and, at the same time, takes into consideration the fact that there are elements alien to the interests of socialism and social progress in the actions of the Chinese leaders.

The antiimperialist policy and actions of the countries of the nonaligned movement, which has its sources in Asia, and which has now become an influential factor in international relations, play an important role in improving the political climate in the region. The great potential for broadening friendly relations and cooperation between socialist and nonaligned countries has been affirmed by the Soviet-Indian Delhi Declaration. It also demonstrated the deepening influence of the practical and consistently peace-loving foreign policy of India.

The broadening of political and economic cooperation between the socialist and other Asian countries will practicably promote the strengthening of the foundation of security in the region. Consistent consolidation of the "pancasila" [five principles of Indonesian nation] and Bandung principles in the interstate relations is a precondition for establishing such a situation. The loyalty of almost all countries in the Asian-Pacific region to these principles is an important factor in this respect.

The relations between the superpowers, naturally, have tremendous influence on the international situation in the Asian and Pacific region. The steps towards normalization of relations with the United States and Japan being undertaken by the Soviet Union are directed at providing all possible security in the world, including that in the Asian-Pacific region, on the basis of consideration of objective realities in the nuclear age, M. Dugersuren writes.

M. Dugersuren notes: The 19th MPRP Congress called on Asian states, both great and small, to cooperate more closely in searching for ways to strengthen peace. Intensification of bilateral and multilateral dialogues on specific questions, guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence, would undoubtedly play an important role in eliminating the use or threat of force in international relations. On the basis of precisely this belief, the MPR made a proposal in 1981 on concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in the relations between states in Asia and the Pacific. It gained wide support and attracted the attention of many countries of the region. The fact that elements of a legal document on friendly and goodneighborly relations between Asian and Pacific countries were discussed in accordance with an MPR proposal at this year's January session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee in Bangkok, in particular, attests to this.

The consultative meeting of parliamentarians of socialist countries of the continent on questions of Asian security, which was held in March last year in Ulaanbaatar, ascertained the need for holding a similar broadly representative meeting of parliamentarians of Asian and Pacific countries. In accordance with this idea, the delegation of the MPR People's Great Hural made a proposal at last year's conference of the Interparliamentary Union in Mexico, which adopted a recommendation to study the possibility of holding a meeting of representatives of national parliaments in our region on security issues.

Development of the mass movement for peace will be promoted by the consultative meeting of interested communist and workers' parties of Asian and Pacific countries, which will be held in the middle of this year in Ulaanbaatar.

The Mongolian Government considers the promotion of a meeting of representatives of the region's public on the problem of security in Asia and the Pacific, as well as of convening a future conference on questions of security and cooperation in Asia, to be one of its tasks, the MPR Minister of foreign affairs emphasized.



BATMONH ADDRESS TO TRADE UNION CONGRESS

OW190132 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1420 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 May (MONTSAME) -- Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, delivered a speech today at the 13th Congress of Mongolian Trade Unions. The full text of his speech follows:

Comrades! Esteemed foreign guests! The regular 13th Congress of Mongolian Trade Unions is an important event in the social and political life of our country. Leading workers, builders, livestock breeders, farmers, scientists and cultural workers, trade union officials, and employees who have excelled in their work have been elected to the congress. They bear the high trust of their labor collectives and represent all branches of the national economy and culture of our country.

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee I cordially greet all of you, dear delegates, and through you all our country's working people and wish you great successes in the work of the congress.

The 19th MPRP Congress held at this time last year objectively and soberly assessed the problems that have developed in the country's life and outlined fundamentally new tasks aimed at steadily developing public production [words indistinct] style of work. The aims of the party congress received the warm support of all our country's working people and, with increasing force, are permeating the minds and aspirations of people and are being implemented in practical ways.

The current highest forum of Mongolian trade unions, the major public organizations of the Mongolian working people, undoubtedly will actively influence and give a new, powerful and dynamic impetus to the enormous creative labor of our people in the name of realizing the historic decisions of the party congress. The party congress proposed a policy of deepening the country's social and economic development and focused the attention of party, state, and public organizations on resolutely overcoming obsolete methods and cliches, improving management and planning, developing socialist democracy in every way, strengthening openness, [usilivat glasnost] working and thinking in a new way, and approaching matters from positions of frankness [s pozitsiy otkrovennosti] and principled exactingness.

The creative activity of our party, state, and public organizations and of all the country's working people is being directed towards implementing these ideas. The year 1986, the first year of the new 5-year plan, has been completed with good results. During the first 4 months of the current year, industrial production has risen 0.4 percent compared with the same period last year. The plan for raising labor productivity in industry has been overfulfilled by 3.3 percent. The turnover in retail goods has increased by 3.6 percent over the corresponding period of last year. In capital construction, however, plan tasks in construction and installation work and in commissioning projects are not being satisfactorily fulfilled in the party's Central Committee.

Whether conditions during the past winter and spring were extremely unfavorable for livestock breeding, but the persistent efforts of our livestock breeders and all working people and important economic and organizational measures adopted by the party and government allowed us to minimize our inevitable losses and overcome serious difficulties. Some 8 million head of young livestock have been raised in the country [words indistinct]. Attention cannot but be drawn to the fact that the losses of livestock mostly [passage indistinct] tasks proposed by the party congress in the sphere of raising the national welfare and culture.

Overall it ought to be noted that [passage indistinct] in order to find ways and methods for sensible and far-sighted management.

As a result of this situation concerning [words indistinct], possibilities for utilizing material and labor resources are unsatisfactory.

Questions concerning improved efficiency and quality will be reviewed at a regular plenum of the MPRP Central Committee.

Raising the efficiency of production and quality of work requires improvements in the management mechanism. The new economic mechanism -- tested experimentally in separate branches of the economy -- is aimed at intensifying the economic interests of enterprises and farms in fully mobilizing their internal reserves and possibilities, strengthening their (?independence) [words indistinct], stimulating activity [words indistinct] labor collectives, establishment in them of a feeling of ownership [passage indistinct] MPRP Central Committee and MPR Council of Ministers on these important [passage indistinct].

In elaborating these measures we strove to take into account as much as possible the rich experience of the broad scale of work in perfecting planning and management in the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries that were applicable to our conditions.

I would particularly like to stress the need for a deep analysis of the progress in the experimental application of the new management mechanism and exposure of its strong and weak points; this should include thorough consultation with the labor collectives on these questions. The trade union organizations must take the most active role in this work.

One of the basic aims of measures outlined in the sphere of planning and management is to completely reject old management methods and to transfer administration to new economic methods of management. The correct elaboration and implementation (?of these) [words indistinct] our society.

Development of socialist democracy is inalienably linked with the tasks of strengthening discipline, order, and organization and strictly observing legality. New measures in the sphere of planning and management are essentially aimed at perfecting production relations and at bringing them into line with the objective demands of life. I think that it would also be correct for the Mongolian trade unions to proceed from these new demands when determining their tasks at the present stage.

Comrades, the MPRP Central Committee particularly stresses the constantly growing role and responsibility of the Mongolian trade unions in the cause of our socialist construction.

Trade unions are an integral component of the political structure of our society, one of the main levers in the realizations of socialist democracy and the principles of social justice.

The activities of trade union organizations should be directed primarily at defending the fundamental interests of the working people. At the same time I would like to note that the trade unions -- which are, as V.I. Lenin said, a school for communism and a school for management -- are called on to organize and mobilize the energies and talents of the masses in solving the main tasks of economic and social development of our country.

First of all, the main task is to strengthen the role of trade union organizations and increase their contribution to increasing the effectiveness of public production and quality of work.

With these tasks in mind, their attention and efforts should be directed at raising the political and labor activity of the masses and their broad involvement in the planning and management of production, that is, the all-round deepening of production democracy.

Serious shortcomings remain in this regard today, despite the fact that there has been a great deal of discussion on the active participation of the masses in the management of production and of society. Often [words indistinct] ensure businesslike participation of labor collectives in the preparation of plans and do not take their proposals and opinions into consideration. Moreover, at enterprises and farms the leadership has not yet changed [words indistinct] after affairs have reached a point of frustrating plan tasks, turn to trade union organizations [words indistinct] inflated bonuses. This was specifically discussed in the report to the congress and in the speeches of delegates.

The main task now is [words indistinct] active and creative participation of each member of a labor collective in the rational use of all financial [words indistinct] of labor and distribution of its remuneration. In other words, this means solving all questions together and being jointly responsible for their implementation.

The responsibility of the administration and trade union committees of enterprises, farms, organizations, and institutions for implementing decisions of general meetings of workers, collective contracts, and socialist pledges must be raised considerably; proposals and observations of workers and labor collectives must be treated with extreme attention, party and public control of all this must be intensified, and final results should be compiled and assessed.

It is important to disseminate more widely the practice of electing or appointing brigade leaders, foremen, work superintendents, and heads of shops, sections, and other primary production units after taking into consideration the opinions of the collective. This is useful in terms of raising mutual responsibility and exactingness in relations between the management and labor collectives of enterprises and farms.

Violations of the principles of justice have not yet been eliminated, insufficient attention is paid to the quantity and quality of labor when wages and incentive payments are paid, and wage levelling is tolerated. Our central economic bodies, particularly the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, as well as branch ministries, are poorly fulfilling their responsibilities of control over these issues. I must speak directly about the inadmissibly liberal attitude of trade union organizations at all levels toward this issue.

It is essential to constantly perfect the practice of organizing socialist competition as an important means of actively involving the masses in the development of democracy and production management. As you know, the MPRP Central Committee adopted a resolution on this question last year which determined the main directions of socialist competition.



Today, when the significance of quality indices in the economy has risen steeply, socialist competition must fulfill completely new functions in solving production, social, and educational tasks. Here the main failing is that socialist competition is oriented only at fulfilling net plan indices and is insufficiently linked to key problems of the country's economic development. This practice should be corrected and competition should be aimed at solving our main tasks: raising quality and efficiency, forming labor collectives, and educating people. All questions of organizing competition and providing incentives for those competing should be approached exclusively from this position. From many years of experience in summing up the results of competition, one can see that some large enterprises and farms -- which occupy considerable positions in a branch or the country's economy and which have achieved good economic indices in fulfilling plans and socialist pledges -- often lose their right to be among the winners because of production breakdowns, violations of labor discipline, and other similar reasons. One can recall, for example, that when the results of last year's socialist competition were summed up, the Baganuur open cut coal mines, Bornuur and Utgaal state farms, and the footwear factory were dropped out for these very reasons. This is a direct consequence of a serious miscalculation of our enterprises and farms, which in their one-sided rush to fulfill net plan indices, relegated the solution of social problems, questions of people's upbringing, and improvement of work conditions to second place.

It is important to eliminate red tape from all work connected with adoption of socialist pledges and summing up results of competition, to make the competition in vital and creative effort of the masses themselves, and to create conditions which would stimulate an interest in genuinely comradely competition among the working people.

Products of low quality must not be made by the hands of a working man; the struggle for quality and efficiency is the struggle for socialism -- this is a motto that produces remarkable patriotic initiatives. We have to raise the role and responsibility of each trade union worker and activist in properly revealing and supporting innovation and in making it common property.

The current situation with socialist labor brigades shows clearly how necessary it is to renew the style of work in connection with new conditions. Life demands that the content, forms, and organizational methods of this movement -- which in its time was of important significance -- be closely linked with contemporary demands. The content and forms of organization of the socialist labor brigades movement should be perfected, taking into account the fact that the questions of quality and efficiency have moved into the category of urgent questions, and that new forms of labor organization and incentives, such as financially autonomous brigades, have lately acquired wide popularity.

We should strive to make the brigade forms of labor organization and incentives the basic form for raising collective responsibility. This would unite the interests of workers and technical engineering personnel in developing production democracy, perfecting the management mechanism, and achieving high final results with minimal costs. The advantage of these forms of labor organization lies in the fact that they intensify a feeling of responsibility in the working man toward his collective and inculcate in him strict labor discipline. It is important that economic and trade union organizations, while fully explaining the essence and significance of such brigades to the workers, jointly solve questions of expanding the spheres of their activities and changing brigades to financial autonomy.

Comrades, our party attaches paramount significance to the social problems of the working people. In so doing we are guided by the loftiest aim of socialism -- everything in the name of man and for his welfare.



We have achieved truly great successes in the social sphere. Free labor for the benefit of society, its remuneration in accordance with quantity and quality, pensions and gratuities, free education and health services -- all of these are the daily norm in the lives of our people.

At the same time there are pressing and unsolved problems in this area and difficulties are not infrequent. It is on these problems that we should concentrate our attention. The 19th MPRP Congress specifically pointed out the need to place greater emphasis on the whole package of social questions pertaining to the working people and to implement all possible measure in regard to this. In the new 5-year plan, funds earmarked for social and cultural measures have been significantly increased in comparison to the previous 5-year plan. The most important thing is to fully realize the targeted measures and to broaden the opportunities for improving housing availability and access of the population to culture and services.

As a result of serious deficits in our work the retail shops, medical, and other services at the local levels are still functioning unsatisfactorily. The supply of certain types of food and manufactured goods remains unable to meet population demands. In certain places there are instances where housing is not being made available completely or on time; where kindergartens and child care centers, schools, shops, hospitals, and other important projects of social and domestic importance are lagging behind.

Nearly 2 years have elapsed since the special purpose program for agricultural development and improvement of foodstuff availability to the population began to be implemented. It was noted in the main report to the congress that since the beginning of this program there has been some growth in agricultural productivity. Unfortunately, however, this growth is not of a magnitude to meet the demands of the program.

I feel that one cannot ignore the fact that in certain individual organizations in the center and in other places, the foodstuff program is merely being paid lip service to. In places like this it is clear that vital work which would lead to telling results is lacking. In order to increase the production of meat, milk, butter, and other products which occupy an important place in the diet of our people we must first pay more attention to the proper implementation of measures which have been adopted in recent times by the party and the government in the area of livestock, and particularly in the solution of the social problems of the livestock breeders. The party Central Committee and the government approve the adoption of additional measures to develop pig breeding and poultry farming, measures which promise large increases in meat availability. Experience has shown that the development of cooperative, contract, and private enterprise has a significant effect on this.

It is quite clear that without solving the social questions directly related to the daily life of the people and their working conditions, it will be impossible to completely achieve the targeted goals in the areas of raising labor productivity and the effectiveness of public production. Therefore, we must provide conditions under which each person can work and fully realize his knowledge and talents, skills and opportunities. This is becoming an important task today which has not only social but economic significance as well.

Precisely because of this, the party places primary importance on the development of individuality as the main and decisive factor in the process of accelerating our society's progress. This poses new and great demands on all our organizations, including trade unions.

The trade union organizations must apply maximum efforts in order to facilitate comprehensive conditions and opportunities for the people to work and rest, to take up professions, and to try out their talents in the creation of the new.

At the same time the administrations of many enterprises are systematically failing to fulfill the provisions for improving working and living conditions which have been written into the collective agreements. In some places there is a nominal approach to concluding a collective agreement. In situations such as this, the trade union organizations cannot remain passive.

It is imperative to increase the role and the authority of the collective agreement so as to make it a true law in the working life of the workers collective.

At the same time we still have enterprises which do not have a cafeteria, where the working conditions do not meet sanitary and hygienic standards; moreover, even necessary buildings where the workers could change, are lacking. However, relevant ministries and trade union organizations are ineffectual in fighting against these shortcomings. Questions which the enterprise and the management could decide on the spot remain unresolved, either as the result of a lack of initiative or due to planning impediments and management mechanisms, as well as numerous legal limitations.

In the future it will be necessary for our relevant organizations keeping the future in mind, to plan more fully for the building of new industrial and agricultural enterprises, and to devote special attention to the social question of those who will be living and working there. For example, we recently visited the Ulaanbaatar Wall Materials Combine. The enterprise employs 1,500 workers and is quite far from city facilities [words indistinct].

In construction, it is also time to resolutely do away with the old habit of excluding cultural and consumer amenities and reducing measures for labor protection of workers, on the pretext of cutting estimates.

Central and local planning, financial, and supply organizations should take care, item by item, to provide enterprises and farms with the possibility of constructing cultural and public amenities by financing them from public amenities funds. Enterprises and farms could, for example, jointly establish cultural and consumer services organizations. Today many enterprises and farms have such possibilities. Only a proprietary and enterprising approach to their realization is lacking. At the meeting with workers of the very same wall materials combine, they said, for example, that they were prepared to build a cafeteria themselves, if only the administration of the enterprise would organize the work.

The interests of society demand that, when the results of work of enterprises and farms are summed up and an assessment of their work is done, the results achieved in the improvement of work conditions, recreation, and study of their workers also be considered.

The trade unions are bodies having special powers for improving the working and social conditions of people, and organizing and controlling the implementation of the labor law articles. Trade unions are empowered to take measures -- up to closing down the enterprises and farms -- where labor conditions are bad and where safety requirements are not guaranteed.

It is no secret, however, that there are many trade union committees and councils which do not fully take advantage of these rights and, as the saying goes, are on the leash of the enterprises' administration.

It happens that the lawful demands of trade union organizations, addressed to enterprises' administration, or the management of ministries or state committees, are left without attention, or, moreover, are met with obvious enmity towards the organizations or workers that had presented demands of that kind.

This, I would say, is a really abnormal phenomenon, and it is connected with a narrow technocratic approach of our cadres towards industrial questions. It is time to resolve comprehensively the questions connected with improvement of protective clothing supply.

The Council of Ministers and the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Union should develop and implement additional special measures.

Establishing in every collective an atmosphere of strict observance of the labor laws and an irreconcilable struggle against any violation of them depends in many respects on the militancy of primary trade union organizations.

Improving the population's working and social conditions, preventing diseases, and eliminating the causes of temporary disability are today becoming the most important social tasks. Comrade B. Lubsantseren spoke about this in his speech and showed concrete examples of this. I think that trade unions should be among the main leaders in a detailed study of the development and solution to these problems that directly affect the rights and interests of working people.

Ministries and departments, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, and the central committees of branch trade unions must approach from principled positions the questions of improving the working conditions and health protection of working people, and preventing industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

It appears correct to support the proposals made at this congress on broadening the rights of trade unions in such a way that any social and public questions of working people be resolved with the participation of trade unions or with consideration of their proposals and conclusions.

Comrades! Each working man must have a clear understanding of the fact that the task of raising the well-being of the people and culture can be guaranteed only by the honest labor of everyone, and conscientious labor is the only source of well-being [words indistinct]. Waste of working time, incomplete use of one's possibilities, incomplete use of capacities of machines and equipment, and other manifestations of a careless attitude toward labor cause great material and moral damage both to the society and to [words indistinct].

The MPRP Central Committee has adopted a resolution [words indistinct] on the questions of strengthening labor discipline, order, and organization; strict observance of law and public order, and intensifying the irreconcilable struggle against any manifestations of phenomena alien to our society, such as drunkenness, receiving unearned incomes, and careless attitudes toward socialist property. All these measures are widely supported by the working people and are bringing results. Trade union bodies of different levels are, naturally, entrusted with considerable responsibility for their implementation. A trend toward relaxing the dynamism of this important work, which has appeared in some localities, is, however, intolerable. This is why I would like to take the opportunity and draw attention of party, state, and public organizations to this fact.



The cultural and educational work of trade unions ought to be aimed at bringing up the masses in a spirit of socialism and proletarian internationalism, and at inculcating in them the ability and practical knowledge to actively administer the collective economy.

I would like to particularly note that in the process of expanding and deepening socialist integration new distinctive collectives, which we rightfully call international collectives, have firmly established themselves in our public life. The role and prestige of these collectives are constantly growing.

From this high rostrum of the trade unions congress, I cordially greet the workers and specialists of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries who are actively participating in and helping our socialist construction in the united ranks of our country's labor collectives.

Comrades, in addressing you, the delegates of the congress, I would like to dwell on another question. It concerns the training and labor maturity of the young replacements for our workers and livestock breeders.

Every year thousands of young men and women who have graduated from vocational-technical schools and general education schools go to work in various branches of the national economy. Young specialists who have graduated from specialized educational institutions also embark upon their life's vocation.

The subsequent fate and labor activities of these young people depend to a great extent on the preparations that were made to receive them, on the concern shown for them at receiving enterprises, on how they will be helped during the first stages of acquiring skills and work experience, and on how their social problems will be solved. These are serious questions. The leaders of our enterprises, farms, and trade union organizations must show a truly new approach in solving them. Obviously there will be problems that are difficult to solve, such as the housing problem. It is all the more important to look into the future and to act in an enterprising way on the basis of a thorough regard for reserves and opportunities. The housing problem is truly a critical one. Therefore, it is essential to strive for complete fulfillment of state housing construction plans in cities and rural areas and at the same time support in every way possible housing construction of departments and individuals by economic means. This experience is enjoying fairly broad popularity.

A great role in guiding the young in life and labor was and is fulfilled by labor veterans. Branch ministries and departments and all public organizations including the trade unions must jointly carry out specific work aimed at expanding the tutorship movement and improving its organization and results.

There is a natural need to fundamentally improve the style of work of trade union organizations at all levels in accordance with present high demands. In other words, this means a need for new thinking and new attitudes to all organizational and developmental questions in the work of trade unions and the activities of their cadres and activists.

Formalism, cliches, paper pushing, and a passive waiting for instructions and directions from above still abound in trade union work. It is necessary to consistently strive for independent and innovative creative work in all trade union committees and councils.



Primary trade union committees and councils have broad opportunities in their work to reach every working person. An active position and energetic work of primary trade union organizations are the main conditions for increasing their role and prestige. This is why it is necessary to invigorate the work of primary committee and councils and to further strengthen the practical assistance given to them by aymag, city, and branch trade union organizations and the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions.

To constantly consult with the masses and to pay the greatest attention to their proposals and their needs -- this is the law of trade union activities. The trade unions can win the boundless trust of the masses, said V.I. Lenin, only through a comradely attitude to them and a considerate satisfaction of their needs.

In the future there must be a lot more initiative in work so that in all trade union organizations an atmosphere of self-criticism and an attitude of objectivity and exactingness to their work is established, and so that internal trade union democracy is further deepened and openness [glaznost] in activities is ensured.

Improving the political training and economic knowledge of trade union workers and activists, developing their ability to work independently and with initiative, and strengthening primary organizations with capable cadres are important questions which must be on the agenda of the Central Council of Trade Unions today. I think it would be correct for the party Central Committee and aymag and city party organizations to lend assistance in this in every way possible.

Aymag and city party committees, relying on the strength and opportunities of trade union organizations, should show full and constant concern for providing them conditions for active and innovative work in accordance with their legal competence. The activities of trade union organizations are closely linked with the activities of state bodies; this, naturally, is in the best interests of the cause. In saying this I am addressing myself primarily to the cadres to our state bodies at all levels.

The instructions of the 19th party congress on the most attentive towards proposals and initiatives of trade union organizations and on rendering them proper assistance in work should be implemented in full measure in the daily activities of all leading workers of party, state, and economic organizations. In particular, control should be strengthened by party organizations over how sensitively corresponding organizations and officials perceive the proposals and criticisms of trade union members and how effective are the measures adopted subsequently in response.

Comrades! Our party attaches great significance to the international activities of Mongolian trade unions aimed at strengthening the solidarity of the international trade union movement in the cause of peace, democracy, and social progress.

Our trade unions express the vital aspirations of their people, and in the name of strengthening peace throughout the world they exert efforts that are recognized by their foreign class friends. This is confirmed by the fact that many foreign guests are taking part in the work of this congress.

The year 1987 marks the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Mongolian people, together with the people of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, are preparing to solemnly mark this historic jubilee. It is a triumph of Marxist-Leninist teaching, a holiday of peace, socialism, and public progress, and a great holiday of Leninist friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet people.

Confident of your support, comrades delegates, I would like to emphasize that the most fitting way to worthily meet this jubilee is to considerably raise the effectiveness or all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, particularly by making better use of the capacities of enterprises and farms built with their assistance and turning out higher quality products at them. It is precisely this spirit and desire that should permeate all preparations for the Great October Jubilee.

The vivid and glorious path traversed by the Soviet Union since October, and the present gigantic constructive tasks directed towards communism and a peaceful future evoke our justified pride.

The process of restructuring presently underway in the Soviet Union involves the economic, social, spiritual, and all other spheres of social life. It corresponds not only with the demands of accelerating the development of Soviet society, but also corresponds with the interests of peace and socialism in their broadcast interpretation. The communists and working people of our country consider that the decisions of the historic 27th CPSU Congress and the January CPSU Central Committee plenum, which worked out concrete ways to further develop socialist democracy and deepen restructuring, are of invaluable significance for the future face not only of the Soviet Union, but of world socialism and the international communist and workers movements as well.

The Mongolian people sincerely welcome and support the revolutionary restructuring being implemented by the CPSU and draw new ideas and inspiration from it for their own constructive labor. This experience of theoretical and practical activities of the Leninist party substantially helps our own party to more profoundly and clearly understand the current situation and future prospects of our country. Restructuring is the path on which we are orienting ourselves. This is why all of our party, state, and public organizations and cadres must study the experience of soviet restructuring in a businesslike and creative way and carefully take it into consideration in solving the tasks they have been set. Today this is acquiring extremely important significance.

Comrades, the reality of the nuclear and space age urgently demands that all states without exception adopt a wise attitude to the problems of war and peace and a new political thinking in international affairs. The new and specific peace proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and their practical foreign policy activities are a manifestation of this kind of attitude and thinking.

The Soviet program for a nuclear-free world and the program for ensuring security through disarmament, are of major scale and historic significance, and point the way to saving mankind from the threat of self-destruction.

The MPRP and Mongolian people fully approve and support the new Soviet initiatives on complete elimination of intermediate-range missiles in Europe, as well as proposals concerning operational and tactical missiles and armed forces and arms on that continent made by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev. The Mongolian people are convinced that realization of this truly major step in disarmament is of extreme military and political significance in East-west relations.

Implementation of the new Soviet proposals is undoubtedly also important for strengthening peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region. Our country is waging a consistent struggle to turn Asia into a continent of peace, security, and mutual understanding and into a region of mutually advantageous cooperation. The foreign policy initiatives of the MPRP and of our people's State and all of our international activities are predicated to achieving this noble aim.

The large-scale and constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community [passage indistinct] solidarity with the struggle of peace-loving forces in the name of peace and against a nuclear catastrophe and for ensuring a reliable security for countries and peoples.

Today [words indistinct] increased efforts of all forces struggling for peace insofar as the reactionary circles of imperialism are continuing to intensify the arms race (?and refuse) to renounce their scheme of achieving military and strategic superiority at any price. An important role in this is fulfilled by the progressive trade unions movement of the world. Regardless of the country where they live, people of labor do not need war or weapons. Thus, it is obvious that solidarity and cooperation of all trade union organizations which express the fundamental interests of the working people promote the removal of the threat of nuclear war.

I am confident that the Mongolian trade unions, which are loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, will continue to make a big contributions to the cause of implementing the peace-loving foreign policy of the MPRP.

Permit me to wish you great successes in realizing the decisions that will be adopted by the congress.



PARIS PAPER ON POSSIBLE SIHANOUK-SRV MEETING

PM211518 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 May 87 p 36

[Jacques Bekaert dispatch: "Former Khmer Monarch Seeks Contact With Vietnamese"]

[Text] Bangkok -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who has "taken time off" from his official role as head of the anti-Vietnamese resistance (the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea recognized by the United Nations) as a result of new clashes between his supporters and their Khmers Rouges partners, might shortly meet with prominent Vietnamese or Phnom Penh government envoys. There has so far been no official Vietnamese reaction to Sihanouk's decision, which took effect on 7 May, and which has the effect of releasing him -- in theory for 1 year -- from his pledge to respect Beijing's refusal to allow dialogue to be established with Hanoi.

A Vietnamese diplomat, talking in a personal capacity, told us that he regarded the prince's action as "interesting" -- the word also chosen by one of his Soviet colleagues in Bangkok. The Soviet added that the fact that "all the sides involved in the Cambodian crisis in one way or another" are now agreeing to discuss it, is a positive thing.

Back in October 1978 -- less than 1 year after the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia -- Prince Sihanouk tried to establish dialogue with Hanoi. He sent three letters from Beijing to Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong (the two men are old acquaintances), without ever receiving a reply. Sihanouk "is finished" Pham Van Dong said at the time.

The formation of the coalition government in June 1982, the growing support given by the PRC, the ASEAN countries (Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, and the Philippines), and the Western countries to the resistance, and its gradual progress inside Cambodia, were to gradually change Vietnam's viewpoint.

A U.S. diplomat, for his part, thinks that "the prince probably realizes that the Cambodian crisis has reached deadlock. The Vietnamese army is not winning the war but controls most of the territory. The resistance has made slight progress, but has not succeeded in imposing its will in a decisive way. Whatever the result of Sihanouk's initiative, it is worth discovering what Vietnam is prepared to negotiate."

China is saying nothing, is sticking to the official version of Sihanouk's "vacation," and is playing down its importance. Even the Khmer Rouge, China's proteges, are saying nothing.

Son Sann, Prince Sihanouk's nationalist partner, who is prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea and KPNLF chairman, left Thailand for Europe on Saturday 16 May. Before leaving, he issued a communique stressing Prince Sihanouk's importance for the coalition and for solving the Cambodian problem. Indeed, Son Sann is at the prince's disposal should there be any meetings with envoys from the Vietnamese camp.

The prince himself has just explained the extent of his frustration in another message to his son, former representative in Bangkok. In this message he says he is convinced that an attempt is being made to curb "the revival and growth of Sihanoukism," whereas the "opposing camps continue to fight each other without showing the Khmer people any mercy." The prince added that "if, one day, there is serious dialogue between these two opposing camps really aimed at ending the Khmer people's suffering and humiliation, (he) will certainly take part."



However, he will only do so on one condition: That these meetings "are attended not only by ASEAN and the United States, but also by China, Vietnam and the USSR." Indeed, the last three powers "actually hold the key to the Cambodian problem."

VODK 'APPEAL' TO CAMBODIAN SOLDIERS IN WEST BORDER

BK210419 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 May 87

[Station's "Appeal to Cambodian Soldiers on Western Border Battlefield" -- date not given]

[Text] Dear fraternal Cambodian soldiers on the western border battlefield:

At present, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators have continued to use toxic chemicals to massacre our people in a most cruel and barbarous manner.

In March and April this year, the Vietnamese enemy spread toxic chemicals in various districts of Takeo and Kampot Provinces, killing thousands of our people and thousands of our people's cattle and seriously poisoning thousands of our people. On 14 May, the Vietnamese enemy sent 100 Vietnamese women to pour poison into water sources daily used by our people in Udong District of Kompong Speu Province in an attempt to massacre our people. The Vietnamese enemy has also sent its agents to spread toxic chemicals in various other areas, causing our people to die in a miserable manner every day.

This is an extremely cruel and fascist act committed by the Vietnamese enemy against our people -- your parents, wives, children, and relatives. We, therefore, call on the fraternal Cambodian soldiers on the western border battlefield, particularly those from Takeo, Kampot, and Kompong Speu Provinces, who have heard about this deplorable news: Return quickly to your hometowns in order to take care of your parents, wives, and children. After you were forcibly sent to fight and die on the western battlefield, the Vietnamese enemy bullied, tortured, and massacred your parents, wives, and children back home. You should hurry up, turn your guns against the Vietnamese enemy, and flee home or to join our national army in order to join hands in fighting the Vietnamese enemy to take revenge for our nation and people and save our people -- your parents, wives, children, and relatives -- from being massacred, through all kinds of methods, particularly the use of toxic chemicals, by the Vietnamese enemy. Do not hesitate any more. You should immediately attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in order to quickly drive all of them out of our Cambodian territory. Only by so doing will all of us be able to live peacefully together with our families and will our Cambodian nation and race be able to survive forever.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW -- Phnom Penh, 15 May (SPK) -- A delegation of the Cambodia-USSR Friendship Association left Phnom Penh Wednesday for Moscow where it will attend a seminar organized in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great Russian October Revolution. The delegation led by association Chairman Sim Ka, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the party's control commission, was seen off by Pen Navut, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee, minister of education, and vice chairman of the association. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0412 GMT 15 May 87 BK]

ASSISTANCE, COOPERATION WITH SRV REPORTED

BK191301 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Laos and Vietnam are two nations having a tradition of special solidarity based on relations of pure friendship. We have always assisted and supported each other, thus continuously cementing these relations of special friendship.

Our country's past glorious victories cannot be separated from the sympathy, support and precious assistance given by the Vietnamese party, government, and people in the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism -- a contribution to the development of all spheres of work in our country.

While our country is carrying out socialist transformation and construction, Lao-Vietnamese cooperation has been broadened in all spheres of work, such as in the economic, scientific, technical, and national defense spheres as well as in training the ranks of specialized cadres at various levels and in the construction of some important projects throughout the country, including the building of inland communications lines, for example, the building of Route 9 which is our country's important road. Vietnam has also assisted in building many passenger and cargo ships, thereby making water transportation more convenient.

In addition, many factories and plants producing various equipment have been built. These include a sugar refinery in Vientiane Province, a brick factory in Vientiane municipality, saw mills, and many other enterprises. The army machinery repair plant is one of the projects assisted by the SRV. This plant first found it difficult to operate for many reasons. Nevertheless, with its sincere spirit of assistance and with the truly fraternal, blood-brother solidarity, Lao workers and engineers have been able to learn various lessons and knowledge and to operate the plant smoothly. In particular, early this year, Lao workers in this plant, working together with Vietnamese experts, were able to build a 30-kilowatt sawing machine, reusing some damaged equipment. On the average, this sawing machine can saw a cubic meter of wood per hour, thus saving the plant 1 million kip. This clearly shows that the cooperation between Lao workers and Vietnamese experts has contributed to increasing the knowledge and capability of Lao workers.

Comrade 2d Lieutenant Simanichan, member of the board of directors of the Laos-Vietnam machinery repair plant, talked about the lessons learned and the atmosphere of cooperation between Lao and Vietnamese workers in the plant. He said:

[Begin recording] [Simanichan] Through our cooperation with neighboring Vietnam, it is clear that the two fraternal countries are enjoying special solidarity. The two armies and two general departments have signed cooperation agreements to carry out the central internationalist task. We and our Vietnamese neighbors have spared no efforts to carry out work. Our neighbors have assisted our cadres and workers in many spheres to do the job themselves. As a result, some Vietnamese experts have returned home, thus reducing the number of Vietnamese personnel here. This shows that we have successfully gained lessons from the assistance of the neighboring country.

[Correspondent] How about the atmosphere of cooperation?

[Simanichan] In working with our Vietnamese neighbors in our plant, from the level of directors down to the level of workers, we are like brothers of the same family working together. We concentrate our joint efforts on carrying out difficult work in order to fulfill the task entrusted upon us by the higher echelon.

We also have a joyous atmosphere. For example, in the sports sphere, we have joined in organizing sports activities on some historical festivals.

[Correspondent] To score achievements to welcome President Ho Chi Minh's 97th birthday, does the plant have any plan to celebrate the occasion?

[Simanichan] To score achievements to welcome President Ho Chi Minh's 97th birth anniversary, today we are opening a conference of the youth union attached to the plant and will later launch an emulation campaign to score achievements. In this conference, we will draw lessons learned from the first plan so that we can outline the second plan for the youths. In addition, we will continue to do farming, such as fish breeding, planting of vegetables, and tree planting to greet the national tree planting day on 1 June.

Comrade Bounkouang Vongthavon, cadre in charge of the electrical unit attached to the plant, also talked about some lessons his unit has drawn from the Vietnamese fraternal experts.

[Begin Bounkounag recording] Through the cooperation of the Vietnamese experts teaching us since the day we could not do anything, we are now able to repair various kinds of motors, generators, transformers, and other electrical equipment. We can do all these things ourselves. [end recording]

Comrade (Phouc), representing all the Vietnamese experts in the plant, expressed his opinion on his contributions to carrying out internationalist obligations here. He told our correspondent that: This fine cooperation and assistance show that the splendid relations of friendship between Vietnam and Laos are being broadened with each passing day in the economic, scientific, and technical spheres -- a demonstration of the true, special, fraternal solidarity and high-level unity, and close relations between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Laos. We feel honored to have been assigned by the Vietnamese party and government to assist Laos. We are here to help Laos in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and to contribute to helping you, comrades, carry out political tasks in this friendship plant. Another important thing is to assist in training the ranks of technical cadres for the LPA as well as management cadres so that they can manage the plant and fulfill the political tasks entrusted by the party and state. We regard all these things as a very important duty.

Comrade (Phouc) also said: Through the implementation of work, we think that the organizing of work is a difficult matter. But, what is more difficult and important is the management, organizing, and guiding of production, particularly for a large plant [word indistinct]. We cannot resolve the problems of management and production in a single day. Especially, the building and training of cadres or skilled engineers will take considerable time. As for our part, deeply understanding the political tasks entrusted by the Vietnamese party and state, we regard our assistance for Laos as our obligation. We regard all successes and achievements of Laos as our own. The important thing is the training of technical and management cadres and skilled engineers so that they can become the key personnel of Laos' military industrial branch and make it improved with each passing day.

#### LAO ARMY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR VISIT

OW210911 Vientiane KPL English 0902 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Vientiane, May 21 (KPL) -- A delegation of the General Political Department of the Lao People's Army [LPA] led by its head Lieut-Gen Osakan Thammatheva, member of the party CC and deputy-minister of national defence, left here on May 20 for a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Army's General Political Department.



The delegation was seen off at the airport by Lieut-Gen Ai Souli-naseng, member of the party CC, head of the General Staff Department of the LPA, Major-General Thonglai Kommasit, member of the party CC, deputy-head of the General Political Department of the LPA, and other officers.

#### SOMLAT CHANTHAMAT MEETS WITH PRK DELEGATION

BK191257 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Vientiane, May 19 (KPL) -- Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the LPRP CC and head of its Propaganda and Training Board, received here yesterday a delegation of the Council of Emulation and Awards of the PR of Kampuchea led by its permanent member Sar Not, deputy minister to the Council of Ministers Office.

Under discussion were issues on the consolidation of the special friendship and solidarity existing between Laos and Kampuchea. S. Chanthamat hailed the visit of the delegation to Laos, describing it as a contribution to the development of bilateral relations.

Li Hach, charge d'affaires a.i. of the PRK's Embassy here, was also on hand.

The Kampuchean delegation held talks here with its Lao counterpart focusing on the exchange of lessons and experiences in their work. It also visited some production bases in Vientiane.

The delegation leaves here today ending a 10-day visit.

#### PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BUCHAREST MEETING

BK201227 Vientiane KPL in English 0352 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Vientiane, May 20 (KPL) -- A delegation of the LPRP headed by Saman Vi-gnaket, Politburo member and head of the Organisational Committee of the LPRP CC, returned here on May 19 after attending a conference of secretaries of the communist and workers parties of socialist countries.

The conference was held in Bucharest, capital of the Romanian Socialist Republic, from May 12 to 13 and devoted to party organizational work.

The delegation was met on its return to Wattai Airport here by Maichantan Sengmani, Politburo member, secretary of the LPRP CC and head of the party and government control committee.

V. Gussak, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Soviet Embassy, was also present.

#### PHOUMI VONGVICHIT CHAIRS OCTOBER REVOLUTION MEETING

BK210615 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] On the morning of 20 May 1987, the Committee for the Celebration of the Great October Revolution Day held its first meeting in implementation of the resolution on the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution as issued by the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau.



The meeting was chaired by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, acting president of the republic, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the committee. All vice chairmen and members of the committee in charge of organizing the celebration at the central level attended.

At the meeting, the participants discussed the organizational work and the division of tasks. They set up five subcommittees, namely the subcommittee in charge of the ceremony contents, the subcommittee in charge of personnel and security work, the cultural and sports subcommittee, the secretarial and budget subcommittee, and the subcommittee for the promotion of the contents. Concrete tasks were assigned to each of the subcommittees so that they can now begin to make preparations for the celebration. The subcommittees were assigned to, among other things, profoundly and extensively launch political life campaigns in the entire party, army, and people with a view to promoting their understanding on the October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet Union, the socialist system, the international solidarity, and the domestic and foreign policies of our party and state so as to raise the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm, the spirit of socialist internationalism, and the determination to fulfill all tasks. The campaigns are also aimed at helping the masses profoundly understand the significance of the October Revolution, the achievements in all fields and various precious experiences of the Soviet Union in building socialism, the great role of the Soviet Union as the core of world socialism and as the solid rampart of the world revolution and peace.

With the Great October Revolution as the beacon, our Lao people, under the Indochinese Communist Party in the past and the LPRP at present, were able to rise up and carry out the revolution and then victoriously liberate the nation in advance to socialism bypassing the path of capitalist development. Both in the period of war and the period of socialist construction, our party, state, and people have always enjoyed great, precious, and effective assistance given by the party, state, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union. The meeting also adopted concrete methods in many fields, including the methods of launching emulation campaigns to score achievements to welcome the anniversary of the Great October Revolution, methods of launching socialist emulation campaigns, methods of implementing the various resolutions of the fourth party congress and the state plan for 1987, methods of organizing artistic and literary shows as well as sports competitions, and so forth. These campaigns must be organized in an extensive and enthusiastic atmosphere from now until the day of celebration of the Great October Revolution.

#### BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK LECTURERS DELEGATION LEAVES -- Vientiane, May 4 (KPL) -- A lecturers delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPC] led by Ivan Drouchinski [name as received] left here on May 2 after a ten-day working visit. During its stay, the delegation gave lectures on the domestic and foreign policies of the party and Government of Czechoslovakia with emphasis on the implementation of the resolution of the 17th CPC Congress and the experience of the transitory period to the LPRP Central [word indistinct]. It also visited the Propaganda and Training Board of the LPRP Central Committee and some factories built with the help of the Czechoslovak Government. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 4 May 87 BK]

TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO MPR -- Vientiane, May 12 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions led by its Vice-Chairman Khamsei Nanthavong left here on May 7 for the Mongolian People's Republic. The delegation is to attend the 13th congress of the Mongolian Central Council for Trade Unions to be convened on May 13-15. It will also attend an international conference on peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 12 May 87 BK]

MALAYSIAN ENVOY SUMMONED ON FISHERY ISSUE

BK200239 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 May 87 p 3

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday summoned Malaysian Ambassador Bakri Aiyub Ghazali to a meeting to listen to complaints from Thai fishermen about the arrest and seizure of Thai fishing boats and their crews in the Gulf of Thailand.

The complaints were conveyed to the Malaysian envoy by Political Department deputy chief Sarasin Wiraphon last night.

Mr Ghazali was asked by Mr Sarasin to consider a Thai request to release some of the 17 Thai fishing boats which have been seized for operating in Malaysian waters. Mr Sarasin told the Malaysian diplomat it was possible some of the vessels were seized in a misunderstanding by Malaysian officials as to where Malaysian waters ended. Some of these trawlers were on the way back from a joint fishing operation with Indonesia in Indonesian waters, he said. Other vessels were seized in waters where Thai and Malaysian 200-mile exclusive economic zones overlap, the Malaysian diplomat was told.

On Monday a group of Thai fishermen petitioned the ministry, calling on it to act on the Malaysian campaign. The move came after a Malaysian court decided on Sunday to jail 28 Thai fishermen for violating its territorial waters. The Thai Fishing Association proposed on Monday that the ministry negotiate with Kuala Lumpur for the quick release of the Thai fishing boats once it could be proven that the captured vessels were not guilty of trespassing upon or fishing in Malaysian waters.

Deputy Interior Minister Sawai Phththano yesterday questioned the Malaysian motive behind the campaign and called on the Government to send navy ships to protect Thai fishing fleets operating in the Gulf.

Accusing Kuala Lumpur of being selective in its arrests and seizures, Mr Sawai said it was obvious Malaysia has decided to seize only well-equipped and expensive fishing boats. Thai fishing boat owners say Malaysia usually sells the seized trawlers to Malaysian fishermen whose boats are generally not so well-equipped.

Mr Sawai said Parliament had also expressed concern and two motions on the matter have already been submitted in the Lower House.

SURVEY OFFICE TO CHECK LOCATION OF BORDER CAMP

BK200235 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 May 87 p 2

[Text] The Royal Survey Department will examine the location of a Thai border patrol police camp about which Malaysia has complained that it is inside the Malaysian territory, army officials said yesterday. The department will soon send its personnel to Betong District of Yala Province to check whether any parts of the camp, located between border markers 50/182 and 50/183 on a mountain in the district, have encroached on Malaysian territory, the officials said.

However, many department officials denied the allegation, citing an initial inspection by Thai authorities who ascertained that the camp is inside Thailand. The inspection was made after Malaysia had protested the alleged encroachment with the Thai Supreme Command and Border Patrol Police General Headquarters, they said.

Malaysia's national news agency BERNAMA reported Monday that the Malaysian Foreign Ministry had informed Thai authorities that a Thai military camp was built inside Malaysia. Details concerning the location of the camp were not given but army officials interviewed by THE NATION yesterday believed that the report referred to the border patrol police camp in Betong District.

BERNAMA said the alleged border encroachment was discovered recently and Thai authorities have not yet removed the camp.

Spokesman of the Fourth Army Region Col Banchon Chawansin told THE NATION that Thai border patrolmen who inspected the camp "are confident that the camp is inside Thailand."

But since the protest came from the Malaysian Foreign Ministry another "thorough check" will be made by officials of the Royal Thai Survey Department, he said. He said that the camp was built more than ten years ago.

An official of the Supreme Command's General Border Committee Office said it is probably [as published] that parts of the camp may be on the Malaysian side because of border re-demarcation.

He said some huts in the camp could be a few metres inside Malaysia. BERNAMA said the camp is not far from the border.

"Maybe Malaysia only wants to get even for the embarrassment caused by the encroachment of its border fence inside Thai territory," said the official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Commissioner of the Border Patrol Police Headquarters Pol Lt Gen Wiphat Wipulakon said the issue needs further probing. "The camp has been there for more than 10 years," he said.

Thailand early this year protested the encroachment of Malaysia's border wall on Thai territory at more than ten places along the border including some in Betong District. Malaysia has removed parts of the fence out of the Thai territory soon after the Thai protest.

#### POLICE ARREST 16 SMUGGLED CAMBODIAN REFUGEES

BK200349 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 May 87 p 5

[Text] Immigration police yesterday arrested 16 Kampuchean refugees who were smuggled out of Site 2 camp in Ta Phraya of Prachin Buri to be sent to third countries.

Three Thais were also arrested for allegedly arranging their escape from the camp. The three were identified as Uthai Bamrungsawat, 24, Hiam Saibut, 21, and Saman Worawong, 48. The Khmers, who included four girls, were picked up at a house on Charoen Nakhon Road in Khlongsan together with the three suspects. One of the suspects, Samarn, told police he had been smuggling Khmer refugees from the border camp into Bangkok for about a year. He said each of the Khmers was charged between 80,000-250,000 baht, depending on their backgrounds. He said he planned to arrange fake passports for these 16 Khmers to travel to Australia, France and the US where they had their families.



Pol Maj Gen Wanit Kunlama, commander of the Immigration Division, said police also seized fake passports, used air tickets and correspondence between the Khmers and their relatives overseas, during the raid on the house.

Saman said the Khmers were smuggled in a pick-up truck from the camp last week and were waiting for confirmation from their relatives overseas. He said his plan was to sneak these people into Malaysia from where they would proceed to their destinations. Saman said seven Khmers were sent to third countries in April through the same process. He said he charged each of them 80,000 baht.

Pol Maj Gen Wanit said the 16 Khmers would be sent back to Site 2 while the three suspects were charged with collaborating to arrange illegal entry for aliens.

#### GOVERNMENT POSTPONES REPATRIATION OF HMONG REFUGEES

BK200145 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 May 87 p 5

[Text] The Interior Ministry is expected to permit an extension of language training in three Laotian refugee camps under its control after June 30 following a request by the US Embassy for more time for resettlement interviews, a ministry official said Monday.

Wirachai Naeobunnian, deputy director of the Operations Centre for Displaced Persons, said in an interview that he had a meeting with staff of the US Embassy's Office of Refugee Operations last Friday and was told by the Americans that they could not finish their interviews on June 30.

The US officials said they are understaffed and requested an extended period of access into the three camps, he said. Wirachai said it is the policy of the ministry for language training to be provided as long as there are interviews of refugees for resettlement.

Previously, officials of major refugee-taking countries said they would finish their interviews by the end of June and the ministry said it considers residual Laotian refugees as "rejected" by those nations.

Wirachai said the ministry's policy is that refugees who have no chance of going to third countries do not need to learn foreign languages.

English and French are being taught at Chiang Kham, which shelters 12,000 hilltribe Laotians in Phayao Province, Ban Winai, with 41,000 hilltribe Laotians in Loei Province, and Ban Na Pho, with 22,000 lowland Laotians in Nakhon Phanom Province.

He said so far the US was the only country asking for an extension which may last until late this year. He said further discussions are needed to set the extension limit.

"But who can say for sure that tomorrow there will not be another country asking for an extension," he said.

The Washington-based Indochina Resource Action Centre (IRAC) whose members are Indochinese refugees who now have American citizenship called on the US Government in March to respond to Thailand's decision to stop language training in the refugee camps.

The call was made after five leading members of the IRAC visited first asylum countries in this region in February.

Wirachai said the ministry has not yet made a final decision on what to do with illegal Laotian immigrants who are living in Ban Winai without being registered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) which feeds the refugees. He estimated about 3,000 of them are living in the camp.

He said his centre wants to continue repatriating the illegal immigrants but other senior officials in the government told his centre to postpone the repatriation.

A group of 108 illegal Laotians was hauled out of the camp on the night of March 15, and 38 of them were sent back to Laos. The repatriation prompted an outcry from Washington and a protest from the US State Department.

He said he expected he would receive a lot of questions concerning the Hmong Laotians at the annual meeting of the Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) which is scheduled for July 31 at Narai Hotel. But he said he thought there has been a foreign effort to shift the focus of the refugee problem in Thailand.

"A lot of people have paid attention to the lives of 38 Laotians. But what about the more than 90,000 Laotian refugees still in Thailand? The Americans complained when Thailand repatriated 38 Laotians but they did not criticize their government when it rejected the refugees," he said. He said the problem here is that more than 100,000 Indochinese refugees are in Thailand, apart from another 250,000 Khmer displaced persons living near the Thai-Kampuchean border. "There should be a clearer perspective of what the problem is," he said.

#### OVER 100 HMONG EVACUATED TO RESETTLEMENT AREA

BK190245 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 May 87 p 3

[Text] The second batch of over 1000 Hmong hilltribe people encroaching on the Thungyai Naresuan wildlife sanctuary in Kanchanaburi and Tak provinces was evacuated to a resettlement area in Tak's Phop Phra sub-district yesterday.

Col Chalo Thongsala of the Third Army and deputy director of the resettlement project, told THE NATION that several army trucks were used to move the Hmong from Ban Phaphlung in Tambon Mae Lamong, Umphang district, located on the sanctuary's boundary. The project, called "Phop Phra Land Development Project," aims to gradually evacuate 3,558 Hmong from eight villages in the sanctuary to the resettlement area by 1991.

Phairot Suwanakon, deputy director general of the Royal Forestry Department, said that the relocation of Hmong from Thungyai Naresuan is urgent since the highlanders' slash-and-burn and shifting cultivation pose a serious threat to the water sources of Mae Klong and Khwae Yai rivers.

Each resettled family will be provided with a tin-roofed wooden house, 20 rai of land for cultivation, crop seeds, livestock, and electricity and will have to work under a cooperative system which will guarantee crop prices to ensure they can earn adequate income, Phairot added.

A budget of 11 million baht which had been approved by the Cabinet will be used in the first phase of the resettlement plan.

Another 180 million baht which will be used in running the project will come from the UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

However, the project is opposed by a few influential Hmong chiefs who benefit from the opium trade in Thungyai Naresuan area and fear that the resettlement plan would reduce the labour force for growing opium.

The majority of the Hmong who had lived in the sanctuary for over 30 years are also reluctant to move and prefer to remain near their villages until they are certain of a better life promised by the authorities.

Upao Sae Yang, a village head, told reporters that he doubts if the project can be accomplished since in previous plans when a village was evacuated for resettlement new arrivals comprising of Hmong and lowlanders from other parts of the country will take over.

#### CABINET APPROVES 1988 BUDGET EXPENDITURE

BK200249 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 May 87 p 3

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday approved the Budget Bureau's proposed spending of 243,500 million baht in fiscal 1988, including a 3,888.1 million-baht rise in the investment budget, or 10.7 per cent, to 40,199.1 million baht.

The budget bill, which will go to the House of Representatives on June 21 or 22, also proposes 185,943.3 million baht for routine expenses, a 5.7 percent increase from last year's 175.689 million baht.

To repay loan principal, 17,375.6 million baht is proposed, an 11.9 percent increase from last year's 15,500 million.

The bill would also allocate: commerce and tourism 1,209.1 million, an increase of 22.2 percent over last year's 989.5 million; communications 12,261.4 million, an increase of 18.2 percent over last year's 10,373.6 million.

Agriculture 18,128.5 million baht, an increase of 9.8 percent over last year's 16,504 million; industry 708.3 million, an increase of 3.1 percent over last year's 687 million; science 972.3 million, an increase of 19.9 percent over last year's 810.6 million.

Education 45,376.4 million, an increase of 6.1 percent over last year's 42.772 million; public health 10,934.7 million, an increase of 8.8 percent over last year's 10,051.1 million; social services 9,008 million, an increase of 6.3 per cent over last year's 8,478.1 million.

National security 47,045.8 million, an increase of 4.8 percent over last year's 44,878.2 million; public services 9,838.6 million, an increase of 8.3 percent over last year's 9,086.1 million; general administration 28,270.3 million, an increase of 11.9 percent over last year's 25,272.6 million.



Loan repayment 59,746.6 million, an increase of 6.5 percent over last year's 56,097.2 million; and national development 86,567.6 million baht, an increase of 5.7 percent over last year's 81,900.1 million baht.

The 1988 budget deficit would increase by 2,000 million baht to stimulate the economy. The bill would aim for 3.4 percent increase in the Gross Domestic Product, down from 3.5 percent in the present budget.

For new projects, 3,400 million baht would be set aside, compared to 3,300 million and 500 million this and last fiscal year, respectively.

#### MORE VIEWS ON AMENDMENT OF COPYRIGHT ACT

##### Coalition Parties View Act

BK210145 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] The Democrat Party and the Chat Thai Party -- the two largest parties in the government coalition -- yesterday decided to delay the amendment of the copyright law despite a warning from Foreign Ministry officials that the US will retaliate if Thailand does not extend protection to US copyrights.

After a meeting of about five hours in which several officials and legal experts discussed the implications of amending the law to protect US copyrights, Democrat Party spokeswoman Suphattra Matsadit told reporters that it is still unclear whether or not Thailand is bound by the two bilateral friendship and economic relations treaties with the US to protect US copyrights.

She said her party decided that the amendment bill which calls for the extension of Thai protection to US copyrights should be shelved for the time being.

A source in the party reported that officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Justice Ministry told the party meeting that the amendment bill should be passed into law to avoid US retaliation which may include the termination of benefits for Thai exports to the US under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

Sakthip Krairoek of the Foreign Ministry reportedly told the meeting that the association of American producers of pharmaceutical products has already submitted an appeal to congress to review the CSP benefits granted to Thailand. The association complained that Thailand has refused to protect American pharmaceutical patents.

Representatives of the Office of the Juridical Council, however, cautioned that the proposed amendment to the copyright law will result in the protection of American copyrights on computer hardware and software.

In a meeting of the Chat Thai Party, party leader Deputy Prime Minister Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhanwan reportedly clarified that the Cabinet has not yet formally approved the amendment bill but has assigned the Office of the Juridical Council to re-examine the implications of the bill.

Chat Thai Party spokesman Prathuang Wichanpricha told reporters his party still could not take a formal stand on this issue because many of its MPs are still confused over the pros and cons of protecting US copyrights.

He also said Sanguan Lumanomon, an experienced copyright lawyer, will be invited to explain the copyright law to Chat Thai MPs next week.

An informed source in the Chat Thai Party reported that the majority in the party does not want to amend the copyright law and will support all possible actions to delay the amendment.

The source also said government spokesman Michai Wirawaithaya was told to say as little as possible about what the government wants to do with the amendment bill. Michai told a press conference the Cabinet approved the bill. But it appears now that the Cabinet may not have actually approved it.

The copyright issue has threatened to split the four-party government coalition with the Democrat Party opposing the amendment and the Social Action Party [SAP] advocating it while the Chat Thai and Ratsadon parties had decided to do nothing yet.

SAP deputy leader Deputy Agriculture Minister Prayut Siriphanit said yesterday the disagreement between SAP and the Democrat Party should not be allowed to develop into a serious conflict. He called for a frank discussion between senior executives of both parties to clear up their disagreement. However, he noted that no party should "try to save its own skin" in this issue because the amendment is proposed by the coalition government. [passage omitted]

#### BANGKOK POST Backs Amendment

BK200245 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 May 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Why We Need a New Copyright Law"]

[Text] There appears to be considerable confusion over the copyright amendment business. Misunderstanding has caused protests. This is the result of many people including MPS and students lacking the knowledge that copyright is different from patent rights and also from trademarks. Copyright concerns rights of authors of books, composers of songs, makers of films, originators of software and others whose work originates from their minds. Patent rights belong to inventors of machines, equipment, pharmaceutical formulas and other goods but the rights exist for only specific periods. Trademark laws protect owners of products bearing those marks.

The bill that has been approved by the Cabinet is aimed at protecting the rights of authors and composers not only of the United States and other countries but also of writers in Thailand. We need such a law for ourselves because if no legislation like this exists, the "pirates" in Thailand will be stealing not only from writers abroad but we will be stealing from each other with impunity. This situation is fast coming about, with cassettes of recording artists being copied and sold as originals; the "pirates" benefitting at the expense of composers and the singers.

The lack of a copyright law with the necessary amendment to prevent copying foreign musical compositions has made it possible for "pirates" to sell foreign cassettes at 20 baht each, giving these cassettes an important competitive price advantage over local artists' recordings. The consequence is that there are more buyers for the pirated foreign cassettes than for local recordings, and the wholesalers and retailers find it more profitable to sell the foreign products. This can discourage local singers and composers and ruin the domestic companies which support such talent.

Thailand has to promote local talent and encourage our own intellectuals in developing what is known as intellectual property. We have to protect our own inventors if we are to make technological progress.

The issue of copyright, which has moral connotations, has suddenly been turned into an emotional one. The authorities concerned should explain to the public what copyright means to the Thai people themselves and that we need to protect our own intellectual properties which we have proved capable of developing. Our national honour, prestige and pride cannot be sacrificed for the avarice of the "pirates."

#### Parties 'Sloppy' on Copyright

BK210957 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 20 May 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Sloppiness"]

[Text] Although the Cabinet has approved an amendment to the 1978 Copyright Act -- now waiting to be put on the agenda for a house meeting -- it is strange that some coalition parties in the government and even members of the same government party have continued to disagree. This is evident in the conflict between the Democrat Party and the Social Action Party and between Democrats Wichit Saengthong and Chaturon Chaisaeng, leading one to question the uniformity of thinking within the government and to wonder about the working process of the government coalition parties.

In principle, each government coalition party should consider the details of any draft bill in advance and decide on its stand, which will guide the ministers representing it during cabinet debates on that particular bill. Wichit's noting that his party had never made any decision on the Copyright Act of 1978 and Chaturon's contradicting -- on his own and as a member of the house Economic Affairs Committee -- the decision made at the cabinet meeting on the amendment to the Copyright Act are clear examples of the Democrat Party's total lack of efficiency on the copyright amendment issue. The party has never held internal discussions on the draft amendment, which is very important to the future of the country and people.

In the same vein, the conflicting views of the Democrat Party and the Social Action Party over the amendment show us that their ministers lack both quality and a sense of responsibility because they have let the cabinet make a decision of great importance to the country and the people without having a thorough knowledge of the issue themselves.

What has gone on between the Social Action Party and the Democrat Party and within the Democrat Party reflects the inadequate quality and performance of political parties. More important, it illustrates the cabinet's complete sloppiness and lack of credibility in passing the amendment to the Copyright Act without studying it comprehensively and responsibly. How could the people hope for anything from a government this sloppy?



MOKHTAR 'COULD' VISIT HANOI IN LATE JUNE

BK211300 Hong Kong AFP in English 1255 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Hanoi, May 21 (AFP) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja could make an official visit to Vietnam at the end of June to discuss the Cambodian issue, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

Trinh Xuan Lang said that the two countries were arranging the exact dates of the visit, which was postponed on several occasions last year.

Mr Mokhtar has been asked by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to discuss with Hanoi the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

Mr Lang also said that Vietnam had renewed its invitation to the Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to visit Hanoi. He said Vietnam was ready to discuss the Cambodian issue with Thailand and the other members of ASEAN -- Indonesia, Brunei, Singapore, the Philippines and Malaysia.

Thai troops have reportedly clashed with Vietnamese forces for the control of strategic hills in northeastern Thailand near the border with Cambodia.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON CAMBODIAN ISSUE

OW212157 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21 -- A spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs today said that Vietnam "fully supports the people's Republic of Kampuchea's statement that it is ready to meet with opposition individuals and factions to discuss national reconciliation on the basis of the elimination of the genocidal polpotists".

At a regular press conference here this afternoon, Trinh Xuan Lang, head of the information and press department, was asked by PAP and KYODO correspondents to comment on Mr Sihanouk's decision to step down from his presidency of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for one year and the possibility of a Vietnamese dialogue with Mr Sihanouk in a personal capacity.

He said:

"We have time and again made it clear that the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" is only a gathering of those who 'sleep on the same bed but have different dreams'. It is rent by inner contradictions and is only a mask used by outside forces to cover the genocidal Pol Pot clique".

"Mr Sihanouk's family and he himself", Trinh Xuan Lang went on, "were victims of the Polpotists. He must understand the latter better than anyone else. Mr Sihanouk's decision to step down from his presidency for one year was, in his own words, prompted by the recent attacks by Khmer Rouge troops on his forces and also by the Khmer Rouges' brutal repression of Khmer civilians at various refugee camps on Thai soil. This is added proof that the Polpotists have not changed in any way and that the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" is but a basket of crabs.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated that "Vietnam only recognizes the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the representative of the interests of the Kampuchean people, and that the Kampuchean issue must be solved by Kampucheans themselves."

Asked by ADN about Vietnam's judgement of the Khmer Rouge, Trinh Xuan Lang said:

"As you all know, in the 1984-85 dry season, the Kampuchean people's armed forces in coordination with Vietnamese army volunteers destroyed all the strongholds of the Khmer reactionaries, the Khmer Rouge included, along the Kampuchean-Thai border. In fact, the Khmer Rouge is only a band of murderers guilty of serious crimes against innocent Kampucheans as have more than once denounced by Mr Sihanouk himself [as received]. If they are still able to continue their criminal acts that is because they still receive aid from outside and [words indistinct] by Thailand.

Answering a question of PAP on the possibility of a visit to Vietnam by the Thai foreign minister, Trinh Xuan Lang said:

"In his meetings in Bangkok with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in April 1986 and earlier, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has extended his invitation to the latter to visit Vietnam. This invitation is still valid. However, the Thai side has not shown its readiness to respond to our gesture of goodwill. We would like to repeat once again: Vietnam always wishes and is ready to enter into dialogue with the ASEAN countries including Thailand in order to find an appropriate solution to all issues concerning Southeast Asia including the Kampuchea issue, to establish relations of peaceful co-existence among countries in the region, and build Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation".

#### NGUYEN MINH PHUONG NAMED AMBASSADOR TO PRC

OW211311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1111 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Hanoi, May 21 KYODO -- Vietnam's Foreign Ministry Thursday announced the appointment of Ministry Counsellor Nguyen Minh Phuong as ambassador to China replacing Nguyen Chon Bin.

Phuong was in Beijing 1964-68 as representative of South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government and was ambassador to Mexico 1982-85, ministry officials said.

#### PRK CELEBRATES DAY OF NATIONAL HATRED FOR POL POT

OW210504 Hanoi VNA in English 1703 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 20 -- Diversified activities are being held today across Kampuchea to mark the Day of National Hatred for the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Within only three years eight months and twenty days in power (April 17, 1975 -- Jan. 7, 1979), the Pol Pot -- Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique turned the land of the glorious Angkor civilization into a real hell on earth. More than three million Kampucheans of all strata were murdered in the most atrocious ways, all the social and cultural heritages and the fine traditions and customs were destroyed, the material-technical bases and natural resources, devastated. Several decades would be needed to heal those terrible wounds.

The Polpotist remnants, however, continue to hatch revenge. Joining hands with other reactionary [word indistinct] groups and abetted by outside forces, they have been feverishly opposing the revival of Kampuchea.

Their horrendous crimes are putting the people of Kampuchea and progressive mankind on guard against the return of the genocidal regime in Kampuchea and elsewhere in the world.

Eight years have passed since the genocidal regime was overthrown and the People's Republic of Kampuchea was set up. The people of this martyred land are turning their hatred for the Polpotists into practical deeds in defence of the revolutionary fruits and in building a new life. From the ashes of genocide, the Kampuchean people, uniting around the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, have recorded pride-worthy achievements in all fields in spite of the enemy's depraved acts and repeated natural calamities. The revolutionary administration has been consolidated from the centre to the grassroots, and the economy is gradually stabilizing.

Responding to the six-point policy of leniency and national reconciliation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, more than 32,000 Kampucheans misled by enemy propaganda have returned to the revolution. This is a lively demonstration of the new regime's just cause and its strength. With its foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation, the PRK has gained ever higher international prestige. It has now established diplomatic relations with 40 countries and has forged close relations with the national liberation movements in all continents.

The miraculous growth of the Kampuchean revolution has not only crushed for ever the hope of the imperialists and reactionaries to "turn the tide" in Kampuchea but also strengthened the position and force of the revolution of the three countries on the Indochinese peninsula and made positive contributions to the common struggle for peace, independence, and progress in the region and across the world.

#### SRV'S NGUYEN THI BINH DENIES RUMORS OF RETIREMENT

OW210157 Tokyo KYODO in English 0133 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Hanoi, May 21 KYODO -- Nguyen Thi Binh, who was dismissed as Vietnam's education minister in February this year, says she has been named vice chairwoman of the Communist Party's external committee, denying speculation that she has retired.

In a recent interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE she said she is happy with the present job because she can use her diplomatic experience.

She went into the diplomatic spotlight in 1969 when she became chief negotiator for the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam during the Paris peace talks. With a smile, Binh, born in 1927, said she is no longer young.

Saying that she is in charge of promoting ties with political parties and citizens and peace organizations in other countries, Binh said she recently visited Syria as party representative.

When asked to comment on rumors that she has retired following her dismissal as education minister, Binh said western media reports about her have often been incorrect.



AUSTRALIAARMY UNIT PLACED ON STANDBY FOR FIJI EVACUATION

HK211038 Hong Kong AFP in English 1014 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Canberra, May 21 (AFP) -- An Australian Army unit has been placed on standby to go into Fiji and assist in the evacuation of Australians, Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Thursday. Mr. Hawke ruled out any Australian military intervention in the South Pacific island state but said one Army company was at readiness in Townsville, Queensland, in case of difficulties in evacuating Australians. The prime minister said that an Army company of 110 men was the minimum required for any evacuation but "would be totally inadequate for any broader purpose." The alerting of the small army unit was part of contingency plans approved by the Australian Cabinet for the evacuation of Australians from Fiji should this be required. Mr. Hawke said that, although at present circumstances did not warrant any evacuation, both civil and military aircraft as well as ships would be called upon if needed to evacuate the few thousand Australians in Fiji.

The prime minister told reporters that five Australian Navy ships already in the vicinity of Fiji would stay in the area in case of any evacuation. A sixth ship, the supply ship Tobruk which left Sydney Thursday for Western Samoa, would also be ready for any evacuation.

Mr. Hawke said that the cabinet had decided not to impose any economic sanctions on Fiji in the immediate future. Economic measures to show Australia's displeasure with events in Fiji would be kept under consideration but "this was not the time for quick recourse to economic pressures." A number of measures decided on by the cabinet included the scrapping of bilateral talks with Fiji scheduled for June, withdrawing Australian military advisors stationed in Fiji and suspending training of Fijian soldiers in Australia.

Mr. Hawke said that the Australian Government would seek the opinions of other South Pacific nations on the situation in Fiji at the South Pacific forum, a regional 13-nation conference, to be held in western Samoa at the end of the month. Mr. Hawke said he recognised that the matter of restoring democracy in Fiji was principally a question for the Fijians themselves but Australia could, by its posture and actions, speed up the process. The Prime Minister said that the government of ousted Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra had the sole claim to legitimacy. But he conceded that if fresh elections were needed they must be free and general and held under the existing Constitution.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS MEASURES ON FIJI SITUATION

BK210939 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] The Australian federal cabinet has been considering the situation in Fiji and has decided on a range of measures. This assessment from our reporter in Canberra, Grahame Dobel:

[Begin recording] After a lengthy meeting today, cabinet has decided on a number of new steps. The bilateral official talks with Fiji scheduled for June have been canceled. The Australian Government is to intensify its dialogue with other countries about the situation in Fiji.

It is decided that Australian should seek an exchange of views on the Fiji crisis with other fellow members of the South Pacific Forum, and in the defense cooperation area the Australian defense force advisory personnel now serving in Fiji have been instructed not to report for duty.

Cabinet decided against implementing any economic sanctions at this stage. Cabinet also agreed on details of contingency planning to evacuate Australian citizens from Fiji should this be required.

The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says that there are already five of our own ships in the immediate vicinity of Fiji, and the government decided those ships will remain in the area for the time being. But Mr Hawke has emphasized there is no current intention to evacuate Australians from Fiji, and that at the moment the government is simply (?carrying) a prudent contingency planning. So that's the upshot of the lengthy considerations today. [end recording]

#### GOVERNMENT REJECTS NEW POWER ARRANGEMENT IN FIJI

BK220918 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] The federal government has rejected as unacceptable the new power arrangements in Fiji and says it will refuse to recognize the new system.

Under the new arrangements, the deposed prime minister of Fiji, Dr Bavadra, and the former prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, have been named in the 18-member council to run Fiji until new elections can be held. The council will be chaired by the leader of last week's military coup, Lieutenant Colonel Rabuka.

In Canberra, the acting foreign minister, Senator Evans, said the government was awaiting official confirmation of the arrangements from Fiji's governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Galilau. However, Sen Evans said that as they have been reported the arrangements were completely deficient in their failure to reinstate Dr Bavadra as the legitimate prime minister. Sen Evans said the agreement was unacceptable as a matter of principle because it had elevated the position of de facto prime minister the man who had committed an illegal assault on Fiji's democratic processes, Col Rabuka.

The Indian prime minister, Mr Gandhi, is sending a special envoy to Australia for talks on the political crisis in Fiji. Mr Eduardo Faleiro is due in Canberra for meetings on Monday with the prime minister, Mr Hawke, and the acting foreign affairs minister, Sen Evans. In letters to the British, Australian, and New Zealand governments, Mr Gandhi has called for a joint approach by the Commonwealth to restore democracy in Fiji.

#### FIJI

#### RABUKA CLAIMS SUPPORT OF MILITARY, POLICE

BK220526 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0205 GMT 22 May 87

[From "International Report" program]

[Text] In Fiji, the leader of last week's coup, Lieutenant Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, has emerged as the undisputed strongman in hierarchy to (?project) the nation to new elections.

After a 3-day meeting of Fiji's Great Council of Chiefs ended yesterday, the governor general remained as head of state with Col Rabuka head of an advisory council. After the Great Council of Chiefs had confirmed his dominance, Col Rabuka spoke to Ron Taylor of Television New Zealand about the day's events.

[Begin recording] [Rabuka] Well my point has been put across to the governor general and the Great Council of Chiefs, and the Great Council of Chiefs is fully in support of my operations for the Fijian people. And at the moment we are negotiating how to actually achieve the mechanics of getting to the objectives. For example, which council will be tasked with the revision of the Constitution to achieve the aim of the coup.

[Taylor] It seems you still are very much in power, very much in control.

[Rabuka] Well, I think I am. I have the backing of the police and the military. These are the departments of a government that enforce.

[Taylor] What about the governor general? Surely he is the executive officer, the head of state, he seems to have been dropped, totally debarred?

[Rabuka] Unfortunately, that seems to be the case at the moment and he has accepted that. On the other hand, I need the governor general for the international community, our relationship with the outside world, and our relationship with the queen that has been so dear to the Fijians since Fiji was ceded to Great Britain in 1874. [passage indistinct] So, in a way he will be serving my purpose, [words indistinct]. Although he is powerless [words indistinct].

[Taylor] It seems there are also some suggestions that you might be heading towards a republic? You said that [words indistinct] Great Council of Chiefs, is that correct?

[Rabuka] That has been suggested in the Great Council of Chiefs, as an alternative should the solution that we have put forward to the governor general be unacceptable to him and Her Majesty.

[Taylor] What about Dr Bavadra? Will you negotiate with him? He still feels that he is the legal prime minister of this country.

[Rabuka] I think, he is wrong. Because, the governor general has dissolved the Parliament and has by proclamation declared that the Parliament and ministerial offices have now become vacant, including the office of the leader of the opposition.

[Taylor] Are you prepared to try and work out some compromise with Dr Bavadra?

[Rabuka] I am working along these political lines and working purely in the interest of the Fijian people. If we have to sit together in a council, I will not negotiate with him. but I will sit with him in a council in which I will put forward my views.

[Taylor] When you say your views, you have said before that you have no political aspirations. You now seem to be firmly still on that course. Do you want to become the leader?

[Rabuka] Well I will be in the leadership to achieve the objectives. After that I do not care what happens to me.



[Taylor] Will you quit from office?

[Rabuka] I may quit; I will quit, (?obviously) I want to. I do not want it now that I am [word indistinct] inside of it. Once inside, not like it, step out again [word indistinct].

[Taylor] What is your future move?

[Rubuka] Well, if I am to have a future here in Fiji, [words indistinct] I will write a book, go for my doctorate, and if it is acceptable for me to go back in the Army I will be very happy. [end recording]

#### PARLIAMENT FORMALLY DISSOLVED BY GOVERNOR GENERAL

BK220339 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0300 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Fiji's governor general has formally dissolved the Fiji Parliament. Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau said that he was satisfied that a situation had arisen which was likely to give rise to a state of civil commotion and declared a state of emergency. He said he was also satisfied that the prime minister, Dr Bavadra, and his ministers were able to discharge the powers, duties, and functions conferred on them by the Constitution.

In dissolving parliament, Ratu Sir Penaia declared vacant the offices of the prime minister, attorney general, all ministers of the Government of Fiji, and the leader of the opposition. The dissolution of parliament follows the breakup of the meeting of the Great Council of Chiefs for lunch during which the leader of last week's military coup, Lieutenant Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, and the former prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, were thought to have visited Government House to see the governor general. The council was expected to formally approve a compromise plan that would have confirmed the appointment of Colonel Rabuka in two key posts in the proposed interim government. However, such an interim government has not yet been proclaimed. The formula was said to have been worked out in meetings involving Colonel Rabuka, the governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, and the Great Council of Chiefs.

According to a military spokesman, Colonel Rabuka would chair the Council of Ministers as well as the Council of Advisors to the governor general. The Council of Ministers would run the day to day business of government while the council of advisors would help the governor general alter the constitution and organize new elections. Radio Australia's Peter Cave reports from Suva that these elections could be held as early as November. So far there has been no official announcement on the proposed compromise deal.

#### CHIEFS' COUNCIL COMPROMISE AIMED AT ENDING CRISIS

HK211025 Hong Kong AFP in English 1005 GMT 21 May 87

[Excerpt] Suva, May 21 (AFP) -- Fiji's Great Council of Chiefs Thursday settled on a compromise aimed at ending a political crisis triggered by last week's bloodless military coup, an Army spokesman said here. Lieutenant Eroni Vala Vala told reporters the compromise had been accepted by Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau. Meanwhile, police said Thursday that a Fijian boy was shot in the arm Wednesday night while breaking into a shop here owned by an Indian trader.

Lt. Vala Vala said the chiefs had agreed to the appointment of a Council of Advisers alongside the military regime's Council of Ministers. He said that one of the councils would govern the country pending a constitutional review by the other, but did not specify who would do what, an official announcement is expected Friday. The spokesman said that military coup leader, Lieutenant-Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, would be chairman of both councils.

The governor-general had spent 30 minutes with the chiefs Thursday morning before returning to Government House. Lt. Col. Rabuka later took the chiefs' recommendations to the governor-general. He is said to have returned 90 minutes later with the compromise deal. Lt. Vala Vala said that, under the compromise, the governor-general would retain his position as the executive head of state representing Britain's Queen Elizabeth II. In an interview with Radio Fiji Thursday, Lt. Col. Rabuka said that the possibility of Fiji becoming a republic had been discussed. But the officer said the country wanted to keep its links with current head of state Queen Elizabeth, the AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS reported. He said he believed severing ties with the British monarchy would not be viewed as a good move by the Fijian people, the agency said. [passage omitted]

#### DEPOSED PREMIER REPORTEDLY ABOARD NZ FRIGATE

BK220533 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 22 May 87

[Excerpt] Fiji, deposed Prime Minister Dr Timoci Bavadra is reported to be sheltering aboard a New Zealand [NZ] frigate in Suva harbor. Dr Bavadra, whose government was overthrown in a military coup 8 days ago, is reported to have been in hiding since he was released from house arrest 2 days ago.

The prime minister of New Zealand, Mr Lange, says Dr Bavadra has been given shelter in residences of the New Zealand High Commission several times in the last few days when he thought his life was in danger but at no time had he sought to leave Fiji.

REUTERS news agency quotes harbor officials in Suva as saying they believe Dr Bavadra is aboard the frigate "Wellington", which is on a goodwill visit to Fiji. The New Zealand High Commissioner in Fiji, (Mr Gates), has declined to comment on Dr Bavadra's whereabouts.

Meanwhile, the Great Council of Chiefs, a meeting of Fiji's traditional leaders, is still considering a compromise plan to end the constitutional crisis.

The plan involves the appointment of the coup leader, Lieutenant Colonel Rabuka, to chair a Council of Ministers to run the country and a Council of Advisors to revive the constitution. [passage omitted]

MURDANI SKEPTICAL OF REPORTS ON LIBYAN MEDDLING

BK210958 Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Jakarta, May 21 (AFP) -- Indonesia's armed forces chief General Benni Murdani Thursday said reports alleging that Libya was training the "security disturbing movement" in Irian Jaya should not be too readily believed.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaataja "has already said that we should not too quickly believe in such reports. We should first study them for truth," Gen Murdani told newsmen after meeting with President Suharto.

The foreign minister said earlier this month there was no need for "undue concern" over the training Libyans had reportedly provided separatist movements in Irian Jaya and East Timor, because the movements lacked popular support.

The Indonesian Government calls separatist movements in Irian Jaya and the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, both part of Indonesia, "Security-disturbing movements."

Australia's Prime Minister Bob Hawke, while announcing the closure of the Libyan People's Bureau in Canberra last Tuesday, cited Libya's association with independence movements in Irian Jaya and East Timor.

Representatives of three south Pacific island nations, Papua New Guinea (PNG), the Solomons and Vanuatu, said Wednesday said in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea, that Libyan influence in the region had been "blown out of proportion" by western countries.

WEEKLY DISCUSSES MUSLIM PARTY AFTER ELECTIONS

BK211245 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 9 May 87 pp 20, 23

[Feature: "Islamic Aspirations: Where Are They Heading?"]

[Excerpts] The 23 April general election, the fifth of its kind since the establishment of the Republic of Indonesia, is over and we know the results. However, one thing continues to be a subject of debate: Why did the United Development Party [PPP] perform very poorly in several important places, namely Aceh and West Sumatera Provinces. The population of the two provinces are known to be devout Muslims, who traditionally support and remain loyal to the so-called "Islamic party."

In the previous general elections, Golkar [Functional Group] had never won in Aceh Province. But now, things are different, with Golkar winning in the two provinces and PPP not winning in a single province in the country. Worse than that, the PPP has also suffered a serious decrease of votes in almost all constituencies. In the four previous general elections, the two provinces were dubbed "strongholds or bases of the Islamic party." The question now is why such "tough" areas can fall into Golkar's hands? How could this happen?

For Aceh and West Sumatera, the reason was obviously not the desertion of the Nahdlatul Ulama, (NU) [the Islamic scholars group], because neither province is an NU stronghold. Was it a case of the PPP's failure to woo the young voters? Or was it the internal power struggle within the PPP leadership? Or was it due to something more serious, namely the decline of the PPP as an Islamic party?



If this is true, how will the Indonesian Muslims express their political aspirations in the future? It is true that the last general elections were characterized by an absence of ideological conflict. Following the acceptance of the Pancasila state ideology as sole ideology by all election contestants, campaigning in the last election generally lacked physical clashes as well as quotations from the Koran. No candidate could claim to be the true and sole practitioner of religion. A comparison can be made to the 1982 general elections, when during the campaign the ugly Banteng Square incident took place in Jakarta. The PPP still used religion intensively, and the Koran was quoted liberally during its campaign. While the PPP claimed to be the sole guardian of Islamic teaching, Golkar claimed to be the only one adhering to the Pancasila state ideology.

In the 1977 general elections, the atmosphere was even more emotional because it was the first time the PPP had run as an Islamic party consisting of several different Islamic groups. The issue of Christian proselytizing was still fresh in the public mind. There was also the issue of the Marriage Law, which faced strong opposition from Muslims, both inside and outside parliament.

In 1974, the riot protesting Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka's visit took place. In addition, antigovernment student movements appeared in various leading universities and nominated Ali Sadikin [former Jakarta governor] for president. At that time, it was clearly felt that the government was intent on defeating the PPP. The Indonesian Democratic Party [PDI] was involved in bitter internal squabbles, and the PPP was relatively more cohesive because Islam was the unifying factor. The PPP even emerged as an Islamic political grouping, which acted as a solid opposition party in the country. Therefore, the PPP was able to stop Golkar's victory march. This can be seen from the fact that Golkar's elections majority dropped from 62.8 percent in the 1971 general elections to 62.11 percent in 1977, while the PPP increased its proportion from 27.11 percent to 29.29 percent. The PPP even scored the highest number of votes in the capital, Jakarta.

In addition to that impressive performance, the PPP also presented itself as an Islamic party and acted as the spokesman of Indonesian Muslims in dealing with the government. In many cases, it served as the country's main opposition group. That role was clearly evident in the House of Representatives when it staged a walkout when the house deliberated a bill aimed at legitimizing the existence of mystical groups in the country.

Islam is indeed the religion of the majority in this country, and Islamic political parties have solid roots in Indonesia's modern history. Sarikat Islam [Islamic Association] was the only nationalist political party exercising strong influence in the 1910's. It is true that Muhammadiyah was established by K.H. Ahmad Dahlan on 18 November 1912, but it was more of a socioreligious than political group. [passage omitted]

Dr. Alfian, a social scientist from the Indonesian Council of Sciences, noted that it was an undeniable fact that various Islamic political parties had in the past tried to establish an Islamic state based on an Islamic constitution. Some tried to realize the goal through legal parliamentary means while others tried to force their ideas through outright uprisings like the Darul Islam/Tentara Islam Indonesia [Islamic State/Islamic Army of Indonesia]. This resulted in other groups in the country looking at Muslims with suspicion and apprehension and heightened the differences between Pancasila and Islam.

Such was our traumatic experience as far as state ideology was concerned, which partly explained why the government was keen on implementing the indoctrination course on Pancasila ideology among the public. It also led to President Suharto's decision to amend the laws on political and mass organizations, namely all of them must adopt Pancasila as their sole ideology.

Now that the PPP has scored a mere 16.01-percent of the vote -- in 1982, it was 27.78 percent -- who will advocate Islamic aspirations?

A Muslim scholar, Nurkholis Majid, said he sees no need for the existence of an Islamic political party to advocate Islamic aspirations. He said: "This is because Islam amounts to an ethical value system which can spread everywhere. Not necessarily through the PPP, but also through Golkar and the PDI." Even the political presentation of Golkar, he noted, is based on Islamic aspirations.

A similar view was voiced by Lukman Harun, a leader of Muhammadiyah group, who said that after the adoption of Pancasila as the sole ideology by all sociopolitical forces, Indonesia no longer has an Islamic party. He cited the example of Muhammadiyah as the largest Islamic organization in Indonesia, which is not a political party. Muhammadiyah Chairman Fakhruddin said: "We have been advocating Islamic aspirations through the various channels for a long time. Even President Suharto once suggested that Muhammadiyah should become a political party, but we refused."

Meanwhile, Chairman of the Indonesian Ulema Council Hasn Basri opines that the decrease of the PPP's majority is not due to the NU's desertion, but because more and more Muslims are joining Golkar to advocate their political aspirations. The current trend is that voters are no longer interested in the political parties but more in the individuals within those parties.

It may no longer be relevant whether a formal Islamic party exists or not. The three existing election contestants are now expected to engage in an open competition among themselves to be the advocate of the aspirations of the people, the majority of whom are Muslims. Therefore, the argument that the adoption of Pancasila as sole ideology by sociopolitical forces has killed Islamic aspirations does not hold water.

#### BRIEFS

**CHOLERA KILLS 10 VILLAGERS** -- Cholera has killed 10 people in two villages in Bekasi District, West Java. The chief of the Bekasi Public Health center said 282 others are being treated at the center and three hospitals in the province. [Summary] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 28 Apr 87 p 1 BK]

**IMF EXTENDS LOAN** -- The IMF has approved a loan amounting to \$609 million to strengthen the position of Indonesia's balance of payments. The central bank said this loan reflects the IMF's confidence in the country's economic prospects and policy. [Summary] [Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 6 May 87 p 1 BK]

SENATORIAL ELECTION RESULTS AS OF 20 MAY

HK211225 [Editorial Report] Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English on 21 May 1987 carries on page 1 the 20 May tabulation for the Senate race provided by the Comelec (Commission on Elections). The results are listed as follows:

Comelec

(Official results

as of 7 p.m., May 20)

1. Salonga (Laban) [Lakas ng Bayan]	7,137,180	16. Guingona (Laban)	5,304,514
2. Aquino (Laban)	6,815,898	17. Maceda (Laban)	5,274,981
3. Mercado (Laban)	6,391,197	18. Paterno (Laban)	5,200,383
4. Osmena (Laban)	6,229,330	19. Ziga (Laban)	5,028,769
5. Angara (Laban)	6,151,897	20. Pimentel (Laban)	4,819,189
6. Shahani (Laban)	6,044,944	21. Herrera (Laban)	4,527,364
7. Romulo (Laban)	6,026,649	22. Enrile (GAD)	4,450,007
8. Gonzales (Laban)	5,772,854	23. Tamano (Laban)	4,314,138
9. Saguisag (Laban)	5,756,447	24. Rasul (Laban)	4,230,310
10. Laurel (Laban)	5,747,910	25. Defensor (Laban)	4,180,279
11. Lina (Laban)	5,710,378	26. Sanchez (Laban)	4,068,831
12. Estrada (GAD) [Grand Alliance for Democracy]	5,682,202	27. Puyat (GAD)	3,841,179
13. Alvarez (Laban)	5,608,672	28. Kalaw (GAD)	3,786,937
14. Tanada (Laban)	5,424,710	29. Almendras (GAD)	3,593,765
15. Manglapus (Laban)	5,369,346	30. Ople (GAD)	3,271,327



MALAYA REPORTS PREPARATIONS FOR NEW COUP

HK211105 Quezon City MALAYA in English 21 May 87 pp 1, 2

[By Joel Paredes, Benjie Guevarra and Gene Orejana]

[Text] A faction of right-wing oppositionists who lost in last week's legislative polls have silently courted the support of about 80 percent of the Armed Forces in preparation for a new coup d'etat aimed at toppling the Aquino government and installing a military junta informed sources in the top government level told MALAYA yesterday.

The sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, disclosed intelligence reports which said opposition groups have entered into an "unholy alliance" with some military men in a new plot to grab power.

They said the plot was scheduled to be carried out tomorrow to coincide with planned opposition rallies to protest alleged electoral fraud.

The sources said the action of the opposition faction, which they did not identify, followed the crushing of President Aquino's right-wing opponents by her Laban candidates in the May 11 elections.

The latest count from the Comelec [Commission on Elections] showed 22 Laban candidates and only two aspirants from the Grand Alliance for Democracy [GAD] landing in the winners' circle of 24.

Other developments:

-- The opposition coalition GAD, racing against time, yesterday asked the Commission on Elections to suspend the proclamation of the first 12 winners in the senatorial race.

The alliance made the appeal in a two-page "cautionary notice" filed before the Comelec and submitted before the Supreme Court in connection with the petition for prohibition against the Comelec.

The notice reminded the poll body of a pending suit at a high tribunal which sought the nullification of the senatorial elections because of alleged cheating by the Laban coalition.

-- President Aquino is not concerned over the charge of restive military officers and men that the legislative elections were marred by fraud, Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto said yesterday.

-- GAD was readying criminal charges against poll canvassers who it said had illegally proclaimed pro-administration congressional candidates despite pending electoral protests against them.

MALAYA sources in the top echelons of government said both the GAD alliance and the pro-Marcos Union for Peace and Progress-Kilusang Bagong Lipunan have pressed for a series of protest actions to serve as a "rallying point" of anti-Aquino forces.

The oppositionists have reportedly agitated soldiers into participating in anti-Aquino rallies despite their failure to gain the military's support in a protest rally in front of Camps Aguinaldo and Crame last week.

The opposition will again try to get the soldiers' support in a GAD rally in Cebu City today and encourage them to openly join the opposition's demonstration in front of the Comelec office in Intramuros tomorrow, the sources said.

The sources said "internal negotiations" are under way between some opposition candidates and military officers for a plot in which an opposition would support a military junta if the government was toppled in a coup d' etat.

The opposition wants representation in the junta, the sources said.

Most of the military men who have been approached by the opposition to lead the coup were well-known supporters of deposed President Marcos, the sources said.

The opposition, the sources said, will allegedly float the idea that military men supporting them were "professional soldiers," a move they hope would induce the entire 270,000-strong Armed Forces to support the plot.

The opposition reportedly realized its supporters could not sustain their protest action and they need badly the support of the Armed Forces, many of whom voted for the opposition in the polls.

Asked for comment, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo said the Aquino government enjoys the support of the military.

"We don't test military support simply by the manner of their votes," Arroyo said, "As long as they pledge to support the government, that is the test of support, not how they vote."

President Aquino had earlier said she was confident that her troops would support her if right-wing elements in the military launched another coup attempt.

In its cautionary notice, GAD said the poll body should comply with a 1972 Supreme Court ruling which says that "parties racing to beat an injunction or restraining order which they have reason to believe might be forthcoming from the supreme Court by virtue of the filing and pendency of the appropriate petition thereof" are entitled to legal relief.

Comelec Chairman Ramon Felipe Jr. said Monday that the 12 frontrunners in the senatorial contest would be proclaimed as winners this weekend.

The high tribunal has ordered the Comelec and the 24 Lakas ng Bayan senatorial candidates to answer not later than Monday next week the charges of GAD that they had "rigged the May 11 polls."

The resolution released Tuesday virtually allowed the poll body to continue the canvassing of the ballot and to proceed with the proclamation of the winners this weekend.

President Aquino is not concerned over the charge of restive military officers that the legislative elections were marred by fraud, Defense Secretary Rafael Ilete said yesterday.

Ilete said the government presumes to be "authentic" the open letter of Philippine Military Academy class 1972 expressing "deepest concern over the events that followed the May 11 national elections."

Asked if the President was concerned over the PMA letter, Ilete replied: "No, she is not concerned about that because she thinks we can handle this. This is a military affair that we would handle among ourselves."

#### Press Urged To Downplay Rumors

HK211107 Hong Kong AFP in English 1047 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Manila, May 21 (AFP) -- The Philippine military on Thursday denied a newspaper report of another coup plot and warned that irresponsible reporting could alarm people and unwittingly play into the hands of "enemies of the state."

Armed Forces Spokesman Colonel Honesto Isleta made the remarks on state-run television after a Manila newspaper reported that a right-wing opposition group and military men were plotting another coup attempt against the government of President Corazon Aquino.

Government and opposition spokesmen also denied the report, which appeared on Thursday under a banner headline in the independent daily MALAYA.

"I really don't know where the sources of some of our friends in (the) media come from, but I wish that this would be given more in-depth study and evaluation before these (coup plot stories) are printed," Col. Isleta said.

MALAYA quoted an unnamed government official as saying that intelligence reports indicated that the plotters hoped to establish a military junta after a coup expected to be launched Friday to coincide with an opposition protest against alleged poll fraud.

"We are not helping our people any ... it just creates fear in the people and if we do not avert these, it will develop into panic and we are falling right in the hands of our enemies of the state," Col. Isleta said.



He said groups such as the Communist Party and its 24,000-strong New People's Army (NPA) could take advantage of coup rumors, but did not specify how.

The report was also denied by Presidential Spokesman Teodoro Benigno and the opposition Grand Alliance for Democracy (GAD), led by Senate Candidate Juan Ponce Enrile.

Observers said that the right-wing group cited in the MALAYA report referred to either GAD or the New Society Movement, made up of supporters of Deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

GAD has set a protest rally for Friday to protest the alleged rigging of the May 11 congressional elections by the Aquino government, which has survived three right-wing coup attempts since it came to power 15 months ago.

Homobono Adaza, a GAD Senate candidate, dismissed the MALAYA report as "a lie and complete fabrication," by the presidential palace or the newspaper.

Mr. Benigno said: "It's part and parcel of the hue and cry. There is absolutely no failure of the elections, it is just a failure of sportsmanship from both the left and the right."

The newspaper report came a day after both right-wing and extreme left-wing parties accused the government of rigging the elections.

Earlier, Mr. Enrile, a former defense minister who led the military mutiny that toppled Mr. Marcos in February 1986, warned that greater instability would result from the elections, and started courting military support for protests.

Defense Secretary Rafael Ilete and Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos have banned soldiers from taking part in any partisan political activity.

With more than half the votes from last week's Congress elections counted, Mr. Enrile was holding the number 22 spot and only one other opposition candidate, movie star Joseph Estrada, was in with a chance of upsetting an Aquino clean sweep of the 24 Senate seats to be filled.

#### GOVERNMENT WILL NOT COMPROMISE ON SENATE SEATS

HK211357 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 May 87 pp 1, 12

[By Ding Marcelo]

[Excerpt] Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo said yesterday that the Aquino administration will never compromise Senate seats just to appease the opposition saying it is "illegal, immoral and unconstitutional."

Secretary Arroyo said reports that the government has sent emissaries to opposition leaders to tell them that the government was willing to give them four to five seats are untrue.

"The government cannot engage in any kind of horse trading," Arroyo said. "We cannot compromise the right of suffrage. People who were elected should be elected."

Reports said the offer was allegedly made in exchange for the opposition to stop its anti-government demonstrations.

The opposition has been trying to generate public sympathy to its protests against alleged widespread fraud committed by the administration in the last election.

President Aquino has denied that an offer was ever made to have opposition candidates "win" in the Senate race.

"I'm in no position to give away Senate seats," Mrs. Aquino told Malacanang reporters when asked to comment on the opposition charge. [passage omitted]

#### CANDIDATES VIE FOR HOUSE, SENATE LEADERSHIPS

HK211411 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 May 87 pp 1, 12

[By Rod I. Villa Jr.]

[Text] Administration leaders called yesterday for a top-level meeting to decide on the question of the speakership of the House of Representatives to head off a showdown that could break up the ruling coalition.

The Lakas ng Bayan (Laban) [People's Power] leaders took the move as the campaign for support of the six active contenders for the House leadership drew partisan lines to weaken the bond that held the five administration political groups together under the Laban in the May 11 elections.

Meanwhile, Laban leaders hailed the decision of opposition congressmen-elect to join the race for the top House post by putting up their own candidate in the spirit of active fiscalization under the new Constitution.

Led by Cabinet members under the past regime, including former local governments minister Jose Rono (Samar), former tourism minister Jose D. Aspiras (Ind.-La Union) opposition solons held a strategy meeting to put up "token" candidate for the speakership.

Up to early last night, however, they failed to name a candidate for the top House seat. But they were eyeing Rono or Aspiras possible choices for minority floor leader.

In the Senate, the struggle for presidency tightened between Neptali Gonzales and Jovito Salonga, who both claimed having won to their side 10 each of the 24-man senatorial slate.

Laban sources said those who pledged themselves behind Gonzales included Heherson Alvarez, Edgardo Angara, Agapito Aquino, Arthur Defensor, Ernesto Herrera, Ernesto Maceda, Vicente Paterno, Leticia Ramos Shahani, and Alberto Romulo.

A late avalanche of election results set off a trend last night that could go all the way to a 24-0 shutout of the opposition in the canvassing of the Commission on Elections (Comelec).

But the Laban senators-elect said they were not at this point discounting a last minute "lowtide" count of 22-2.

In such an eventuality, the fight between Salonga and Gonzales would have to be decided by the votes of the opposition senatorial survivors.

Meanwhile, congressmen-elect who ran as independent candidates pledged their support behind Jose "Aping" V. Yap (Laban-Tarlac) in the bid for the House speakership.

Meeting in a Manila downtown office, the independent winners said through a spokesman: "We are not beholden to anyone for our victory and our support for congressman-elect Yap is of our free will."

The independent bloc members cited Yap's record as an oppositionist during the past regime, "unbending and resolute in fighting the dictatorship and uncompromising in his commitment to the causes championed by slain former senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr."

The independents included those from the Visayas, Bicol [as heard], Luzon, and Mindanao.

Others running for the House speakership are Francisco Sumulong (Laban-Rizal), President Aquino's uncle; Ramon V. Mitra Jr. (Laban-Palawan), Antonio Cuenco (UNIDO [United National Democratic Organization]-Cebu), Hernando Perez (Unido-Batangas), Raul Daza (LP-Salonga-Samar), and former speaker Cornelio Villareal of Capiz.

Daza bolstered his bid for the House post with his assertion that his election makes strong logic since the President, vice president Salvador Laurel and the other key posts are held by Luzon leaders.

#### CANDIDATE CLAIMS CIA FUNDS USED IN ELECTIONS

HK211235 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 21 May 87 p 1, 6

[By Louie Logarta]

[Text] Rafael Recto, one of the defeated candidates of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL], yesterday accused the Aquino government of using money from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to fund the campaign of its senatorial candidates in the May 11 elections.

Recto, adviser of the Marcos loyalist movement, told a crowd of some 5,000 loyalists at the PICC [Philippine International Convention Center] that he had received reports that Malacanang had somehow gotten part of the missing fund disbursed by Col. Oliver North, the central figure in the current Iran-Contra scandal in Washington D.C.

Although he did not explain exactly how the CIA dollars reached the pockets of the Lakas ng Bayan [Laban - People's Power] senatorial candidates, Recto said the money was "most probably" channeled through the U.S. embassy here.



Recto aired this disclosure in a KBL-sponsored indignation rally to protest "the death of Philippine democracy" which was attended by several of the defeated KBL senatorial and congressional candidates.

At the same time, the KBL leadership said the rally, labeled "Protesta ng Bayan sa Pandaraya," [National Protest Against Fraud] -- was to underscore the fraud "perpetrated by the Aquino government in the last elections as part of its grand design to fortify its dictatorial regime."

While the opposition speakers took turns in attacking the administration and the Commission on Elections for the alleged massive cheating, a coffin, representing democracy, was paraded around the PICC grounds escorted by an "Ati-Atihan [native parade]" band.

The KBL said that yesterday's rally was just the start of a series of protest actions to be held nationwide.

A separate nationwide protest is already being staged by the Grand Alliance for Democracy (GAD). A big rally is scheduled today in Cebu City as GAD, which also charged the Aquino administration of massive fraud in the recent elections, heads for what it sees as a protracted legal tussle with the ruling coalition.

GAD headquarters said the rally will be held at Fuente Osmena near the Cebu provincial capital and will be attended by GAD senatorial candidates led by Juan Ponce Enrile and delegates from the Visayas and Mindanao.

The Cebu rally will be followed by a demonstration in front of the Comelec main office in Intramuros.

GAD lawyers also readied charges against election canvassers in Davao City and Quezon Province who allegedly proclaimed election winners despite pending electoral protests.

Both the rallies and the legal battles are part of what GAD calls a protracted struggle to seek an open, democratic remedy to the "injustice" suffered by the opposition in the last election.

Arturo Tolentino, another GAD candidate, said that if the opposition fails to secure a favorable ruling from the Supreme Court in its petition to annul the election results, it will continue the fight in the electoral tribunals of both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Constitution, he said, provides for such a tribunal in each of the two houses of Congress and they will be the sole judge in all contests relating to the election and qualifications of legislators.

He said the opposition is assured of representation in each electoral tribunal, which shall be composed of nine members, including three Supreme Court justices.

Electoral protests in the election for representatives also heated up. In Navotas and Malabon, the defeated candidates announced the creation of an alliance that will guard against all forms of fraud and violence in future elections, particularly in the local elections in August.

Lean Alejandro, Partido ng Bayan candidate and spokesman of the People's Alliance for Democratic Rights (PADER), said the alliance will also monitor the activities of public officials and see to it that the people's problems and demands are ventilated.

Meanwhile, the winner of the Navotas-Malabon contest, Tess Aquino-Oreta, denied that there was massive cheating in the election and challenged her opponents to substantiate their charges.

In Nueva Ecija, two congressional candidates in the fourth district of the province petitioned the Comelec to declare a failure of elections in Gapan and four other towns in the district.

Candidates Julita Loreanzo-Villareal of the Bagong Lakas ng Nueva Ecija (Balane) [new strength of Nueva Ecija] and Rody Antonino of UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] had won Comelec approval for their petition to suspend the canvassing of votes in the five towns.

Villareal cited the case of precinct No. 55 where the ballot box yielded 400 ballots when only 293 of the 311 registered voters actually cast their ballot.

She said there were precincts where voters were supposed to have voted 100 percent for Laban bet Nicolas de Guzman, which was highly questionable because her own workers and poll watchers voted in these precincts.

In La Union, some 3,000 political and civic leaders and citizens in the province's second district announced the wanton, rampant and massive election anomalies.

In a "people's manifesto", the protesters assailed vote-buying, terrorism and misreading and mistallying of votes and the tampering of election returns.

They also charged that the Namfrel was infiltrated by supporters of a certain candidate.

#### MINISTRY DENIES RECEIVING PLO DIPLOMATIC BID

HK210736 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 0700 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] today denied having received a request from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to establish diplomatic relations with the Philippines. The DFA issued a statement in the wake of reports that the PLO was establishing diplomatic relations in the country.

#### 'BETTER DEAL' SET FOR LAND REFORM BENEFICIARIES

HK181431 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 18 May 87 p 2

[By reporter Maria Victoria Gochoco-Perez]

[Excerpt] Owners of rice and corn lands which came under land reform in 1972, when President Decree [PD] No. 27 was issued, now stand to be better compensated by government.

Farmer-beneficiaries of the land will also have a longer time -- or 20 years -- within which to repay government. Under PD 27, farmer-beneficiaries were allowed a repayment period of 15 years.

This, in essence, is part of "Phase A" of the new agrarian reform program as contained in a draft executive order awaiting President Aquino's signature, Land Bank of the Philippines senior vice-president and agrarian sector head Jesus F. Diaz told BUSINESS DAY in an interview.

Government bonds to be paid landowners will carry a shorter maturity of 10 years compared to the 25-year bonds used as payment in the past. Further, holders of the 10-year bonds may redeem one-tenth of the bonds' face value every year along with the interest earned.

For those landowners already paid with the 25-year bonds under PD 27, government will convert the "unexpired" portion of their bonds into 10-year bonds also redeemable every year at the rate of one-tenth of the face value.

Government will pay the "expired" portion in cash to the original bond-holders.

Diaz, a member of the Cabinet Action Committee on agrarian reform, said the terms and tenor of landowner compensation for Phase A of the agrarian reform program are an "improvement" over the existing compensation terms under PD 27.

Under PD 27, landowners were paid 10 percent of the value of their land in cash and 90 percent in 25-year bonds of the Land Bank. These bonds earned 6 percent interest annually which the landowner was allowed to collect semiannually. But the face value of the bond could be redeemed only after 25 year-period was up.

"On the Land Bank's part, it was a 'balloon payment' after 25 years for the bonds," Diaz noted.

Under the proposed new scheme in the draft executive order, the landowners will still be paid 10 percent in cash and 90 percent in bonds, but this time one-tenth of the bonds' face value will be redeemable every year along with the bondholder's annual collection of the 6 percent interest earned until the 10 years are up [passage omitted]

#### Reform Relies on Foreign Loans

HK200147 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] The government will rely mostly on concessional foreign borrowings from international financial institutions to finance the country's accelerated land reform program -- the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Asian Development Bank. Finance Secretary Jaime Ongpin, in his reply to the observations of Agriculture and Food Secretary Carlos Dominguez, ruled out domestic borrowings since this might result in higher interest rates and may crowd out the private sector from the money market.



VII. WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT

Contents unchanged

VIII. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY  
REPORT

Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY  
REPORT; contents include:

International Affairs  
Inter-African Affairs  
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